

The Australasian Journal of Pharmacy

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The OFFICIAL FEDERAL JOURNAL of the ASSOCIATED PHARMACEUTICAL ORGANISATIONS of AUSTRALIA

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY OF NEW ZEALAND

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OFFICIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS

PHARMACY BOARD OF VICTORIA

EXAMINATION DATES 1952.

Preliminary Examination—May 12-16.

Intermediate Examination—February 13-19.

Final Examination—February 20-28.

Entries for the Preliminary and Intermediate Examinations close fourteen days, and for the Final Examination twenty-one days, before the date of commencement of the Examination.

Full details obtainable from the office of the Board.

F. C. KENT, Registrar.

360 Swanston Street,
Melbourne.

PHARMACY BOARD OF N.S.W.

QUALIFYING EXAMINATION.

The next Qualifying Examination will commence at the Sydney University on Monday, 4th February, 1952.

Pharmaceutics I Thursday, 21st February, a.m.

Pharmaceutical

Arithmetic Thursday, 21st February, a.m.

Pharmaceutics II Friday, 22nd February, p.m.

Prescription Reading

and Posology Friday, 22nd February, p.m.

Practical work commences on Monday, 4th February, in the University Laboratories. Please note altered sequence.

A revised syllabus and entry forms are available from the Board. Fee for part or whole of the Examination is £3/3/-.

Applications close with the last post on 4th January, 1952.

Watch this column for further announcements.

P. E. COSGRAVE, Registrar.

Fifth Floor, Wincombe House,
52 Bridge Street, Sydney.

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Pharmaceutical Society of Victoria

ANNUAL ELECTION.

In pursuance of the provisions contained in the Articles of Association of the above Society, it is hereby notified that an **ELECTION** will be held to fill **FOUR ORDINARY VACANCIES** on the Council and to elect an **AUDITOR** on the 17th day of March, 1952. The retiring members of the Council are Alan Louis Hull, Vivian George Morrison, Eric Scott and Gavin Hartley Williams, and the retiring Auditor is Robert Haydon Morrison. Monday, the 25th day of February, 1952, has been appointed as the day of nomination. Nomination papers of candidates must be lodged, or delivered by post, at the office of the Society, 380 Swanston Street, Melbourne, before 4 o'clock in the afternoon of the day fixed for nomination. In the event of more candidates being nominated than there are vacancies, a **POLL** will be taken on the 17th day of March, 1952.

F. N. PLEASANCE,

Melbourne, December 7, 1951. Returning Officer.

Pharmacy Board of Victoria

ANNUAL ELECTIONS, 1952.

ELECTION OF THREE MEMBERS OF THE BOARD.

I, FREDERICK NORMAN PLEASANCE, the Returning Officer appointed under the provisions of the Pharmacy Regulations, 1950, do hereby certify that at the Annual Election for 1952 of Three Members of the Board the number of candidates did not exceed the number of vacancies, and I therefore declare:—

WILFRID RUDOLPH ILIFFE, 35 Warrigall Road, Oakleigh, and

NIGEL CHARLES MANNING, Flinders Street, Melbourne, and

ALEXANDER WASHINGTON MCGIBBONY, Collins Street, Melbourne, registered pharmaceutical chemists, to be duly elected members of the Pharmacy Board of Victoria, as from the seventh day of February, 1952, for the ensuing three years.

Melbourne,
15th January, 1952.

F. N. PLEASANCE,
Returning Officer.

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For further particulars apply to Branch Secretaries:

C. CARLISLE, 63 Martin Place, Sydney.
Miss D. BRIGHOUSE, Drysdale's Chambers, 4 Wickham Street, Brisbane, Queensland.

O. H. WALTER, Churchill Building (1st Floor), 31-36 Gawler Place, Adelaide.

F. W. AVENELL, c/o Technical College, St. George's Terrace, Perth.
Or to: T. G. ALLEN, General Secretary, 380 Swanston Street, Melbourne.

PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY OF VICTORIA

EXTRAORDINARY ELECTION.

I hereby give notice, in accordance with the Articles of Association of the above Society, that I will proceed to an Election on the Seventeenth day of March, 1952, to fill the Extraordinary vacancy on the Council, caused by the resignation of Jack Stacey Rutherford Barker, for the unexpired portion of his term of office, namely until March, 1954.

Nomination papers of candidates must be lodged or delivered by post at the office of the Society, 380 Swanston Street, Melbourne, before four o'clock in the afternoon of Monday, the Twenty-fifth day of February, 1952, the date fixed for nomination.

In the event of more than one candidate being nominated, a poll will be taken on the Seventeenth day of March, 1952.

F. N. PLEASANCE,

Melbourne,
7th December, 1951. Returning Officer.

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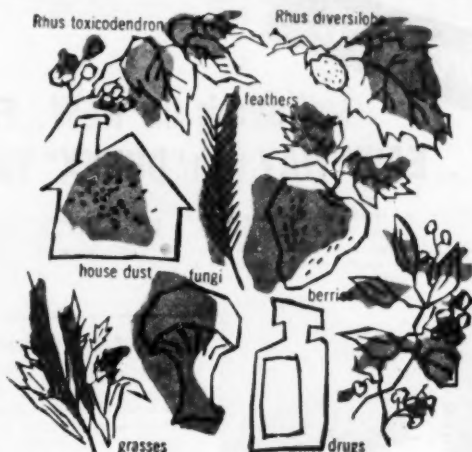
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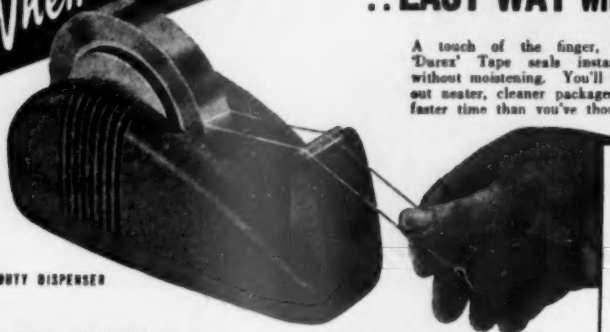
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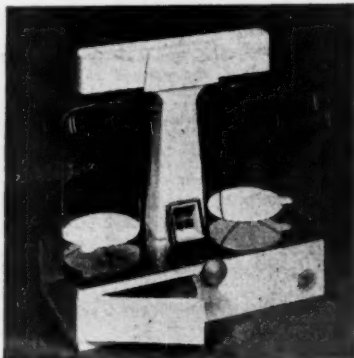
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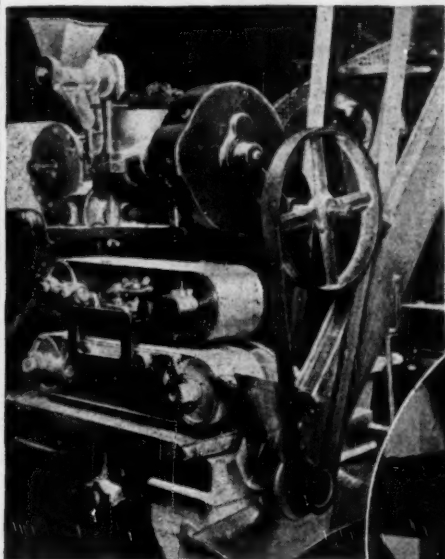
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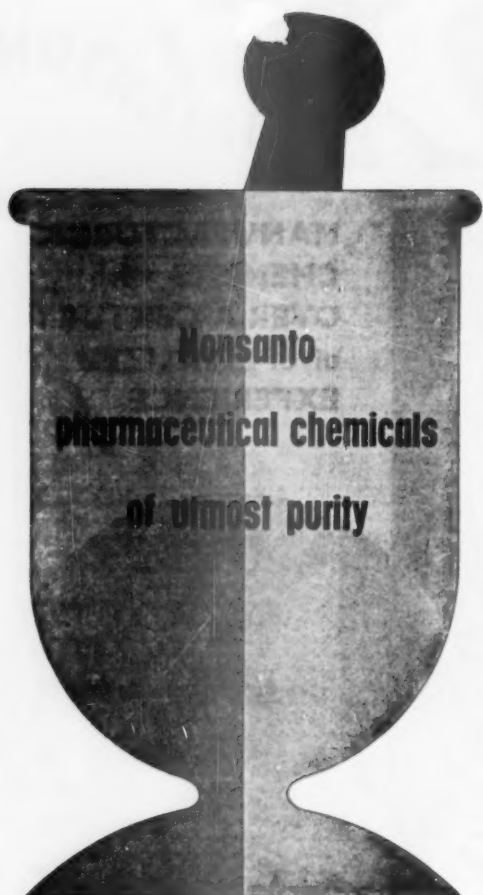
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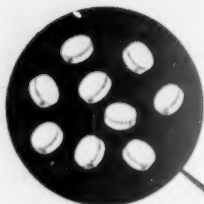
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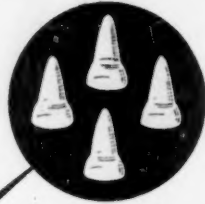
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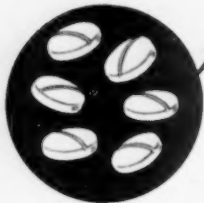
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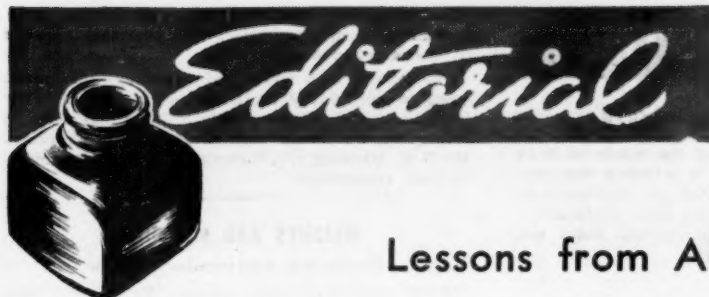
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January 30, 1952

Lessons from Abroad

AUSTRALIA, though it tends to remain insular, is no longer isolated. Modern communications and transport link us with the rest of the world in such a way that we are subjected to repercussions from social, financial and economic movements in the older countries.

In this changed scene local problems must be viewed from a world aspect. Conditions today in the United States, Great Britain or Europe may appear here tomorrow. We may profit by the experience of others if we are alert enough and wise enough to gather the available information and assess the importance of significant factors.

In the past few years we have been fortunate in having been able to keep good direct contact with pharmacy overseas. Many of our own newly-qualified people seeking to widen their experience by travel abroad have been in a position to act as observers. Those who have worked in the pharmacies and hospital pharmacy departments have gained an insight into overseas conditions which will be invaluable to them and to pharmacy in this country in the future. They have gained an intimate working knowledge of pharmacy as practised in Great Britain and the Continent, and from this store of experience should be able to pass on much that will be of interest and help. It is up to official pharmacy to ensure that there shall be some pooling of this information while it is fresh in the minds of those who have garnered it.

Pharmacy is fortunate also in that several senior officials in Australian pharmacy have in recent years been able to visit Great Britain and other countries and there devote a considerable amount of time to the study of pharmaceutical trends and conditions.

Australia has been directly represented at the British Pharmaceutical Conference for three years in succession by delegates holding high offices in Australian pharmaceutical organisations. Each of these representatives has brought back reports which have proved to be most helpful.

Mr. Eric Scott, who has just returned, greatly impressed the representatives at the British Pharmaceutical Congress held at Harrogate, England, in September last, when he spoke of conditions pharmaceutically in Australia.

Mr. Scott has a remarkable gift of critical observation and analysis of conditions in any sphere in which he moves, and with the welfare of pharmacy as his principal interest and hobby his summing up is invaluable.

Wherever he went Mr. Scott found doubt as to what was in store for pharmacy. In Great Britain he noted a curious mixture of apathy, fear and resignation at the prospect of the crushing of individual pharmacy by the powerful chains and the Government clinics.

In America the problem of nationalisation had not reared itself so strongly, and the attitude to the company and the chain was entirely different; but in the U.S.A., as in the U.K., he found the clash of commercialism and professionalism, of which we have heard so much in recent years. On the one hand the College professors were advocating a universal six-year course culminating with high academic degrees for pharmacy, and on the other hand the powerful National Association of Retail Druggists condemning what they considered to be the raising of educational standards to unnecessarily high levels.

An important lesson is to be learnt from these early observations.

We should strive to correlate all sections of pharmaceutical activity in this country so that there shall not be serious deviations of thought and action such as have developed in Great Britain between the Pharmaceutical Society and the National Pharmaceutical Union and in the United States between the Associated Colleges of Pharmacy and the N.A.R.D.

We should work for a balanced programme, recollecting that a sound academic qualification based on practical considerations combined with technical efficiency qualify one to render efficient service and at the same time enhance one's position in the community.

Up to the present our pharmaceutical organisations have worked harmoniously together, each within its specialised field, and, thanks to wise leadership, a desire for co-operation and the combining influence of the Pharmaceutical Association, policies have not been allowed to overlap or diverge to any serious extent.

The problems ahead are so great that every effort should be made to hold this position and maintain an equilibrium, harmony and unity of purpose that will react to the ultimate advantage of the profession and its members.

THE MONTH

QUOTATION FOR THE MONTH

The fullness of life! We need the whole of it in business. There is not a virtue or a feeling that may not come into business and enrich it. Sentiment in business! Yes, we need more and more sentiment.

(From an Editorial in "Pharmaceutical Notes and News".)

DISTINGUISHED VISITOR FROM U.K.

Mr. C. W. Maplethorpe, Ph.C., F.R.C.I., A.M.I.Chem.E., Managing Director of Allen & Hanburys Ltd., London, and a Director of Allen & Hanburys (Australasia) Ltd, Allen & Hanburys (Africa) Ltd., Allen & Hanburys (South America) Ltd., and The Allen & Hanburys Company Ltd., Canada, will visit Australia and New Zealand shortly, and is scheduled to arrive in Sydney on March 16. Australian pharmacists, and particularly those taking part in official pharmacy, will be very interested to meet Mr. Maplethorpe, who occupies a prominent position in British pharmacy. He has been a member of the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain since 1943, and earlier than that was a member of the Board of Examiners and examined in Pharmaceutical Chemistry.

At the present time Mr. Maplethorpe is Chairman of the Pharmaceutical Society's Education Committee, and he has done a great deal in recent years to reorganise the system of pharmaceutical education in Great Britain.

Mr. Maplethorpe also is Chairman of the Codex Revision Committee of the British Veterinary Codex Committee and of the Editorial Committee of the Journal of Pharmacy and Pharmacology.

SYDNEY MEETING OF A.N.Z.A.A.S. IN AUGUST

The fact that Pharmaceutical Science enjoys the status of a full section (Section O) at A.N.Z.A.A.S. meetings must surely be one of pharmacy's real assets. The achievement of full sectional standing was obtained as the result of hard work on the part of pharmacy's scholars and scientists. Pharmacy has a clearly-defined duty in preserving this asset at all costs.

At the Sydney meeting in August next there will be no concurrent meetings of The Pharmaceutical Association of Australia and New Zealand. It has been the custom for many years for the P.A.A.N.Z. meetings to follow the Science meetings.

Pharmacists can help the proceedings by contributing the results of their own investigations and also by simply attending the section meetings. The subject matter is bound to be varied and interesting. The meetings are well organised, and extend over one week. The meeting place will almost certainly be the University of Sydney.

Attendance at these meetings will provide much stimulation in making contact with pharmacy's leaders in education and scientific work.

Pharmacists, their wives, and apprentices who intend going to the Sydney conference should contact their local Section O representative. Those intending to present papers should contact the Section President, Mr. N. C. Manning, c/o. Victorian College of Pharmacy, as early as possible.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES

Metric and Apothecaries Weights.

Draft regulations under the new Weights and Measures Act in Victoria have been prepared and submitted to various interested bodies for comment.

The present Victorian Act makes no provision for the use of metric or apothecaries' weights and measures.

Although the Act does not specifically deal with dispensing of prescriptions, but only with weights and measures used in the sale of goods, it could be held that prescriptions are covered by the word "sale."

The new regulations which have not yet been proclaimed, define and set standards for metric, avoirdupois, apothecaries' and troy weights and measures, and when proclaimed, these units will have the same standing as avoirdupois units.

With the probable exception of Queensland, no other State yet make provision for any but avoirdupois units.

The Commonwealth Government, we understand, is preparing a set of recommendations for State Governments, which will include the highest standards in any State Act or Regulations. It is expected that their recommendations will follow the report of the Committee of Enquiry set up under the Board of Trade in Great Britain, which recommended that the signs used for one drachm, one scruple and one ounce apothecaries be no longer recognised, and that within a period of five years all prescribing should be in terms of the metric system.

AN INTERNATIONAL PHARMACOPOEIA

Publication of an International Pharmacopoeia is surely an event of considerable importance in the medical and pharmaceutical fields. Such a work, however, has been compiled by the World Health Organisation, and copies are now off the press. The new Pharmacopoeia Internationalis, as it is titled, will shortly be available throughout the civilised countries of the world and must command the consideration of interested authorities.

In our columns we shall review this volume at a later date. In the meantime it is interesting to note the reasons for its issue. Dr. C. H. Hampshire, Chairman of the Expert Committee on the Unification of Pharmacopoeias of the World Health Organisation, in a review published in "The Pharmaceutical Journal" on December 15, 1951, states that the publication of the Pharmacopoeia is a contribution to the fulfilment of the first objective of the World Health Organisation — the

attainment by all peoples of the highest possible level of health.

He then points out that the international names of drugs are in Latin, the traditional language of medicine and pharmacy, which still remains the best medium for international purposes, and that it has been impossible to include all the alternatives in the Pharmacopoeia Internationalis. A comprehensive list of synonyms however will be published in the Bulletin of the W.H.O.

The hope of the publishers is that the nomenclature, descriptions and standards of the international pharmacopoeia will be adopted by the various National Pharmacopoeia Commissions. Dr. Hampshire states that its acceptance by countries which already have a complete and up-to-date pharmacopoeia will do much towards unification of drug standards throughout the world, and that the book in addition should be especially useful to countries which have yet to develop a national pharmacopoeia.

PROHIBITED EXPORTS

From frequent reports it is believed that many attempts are made to export Streptomycin from Australia. Pharmaceutical chemists should therefore know that Streptomycin is a prohibited export and the Customs Authorities will not allow it to be sent out of the country. Many immigrants from European countries prompted no doubt by humanitarian considerations, have sought to purchase supplies of this drug, which they wish to send to friends and relatives in Europe, where supplies are not available.

Chemists approached for supplies should indicate that export is not permissible. Furthermore in several States supply, except on a medical prescription, is illegal, and a prescription written outside of Australia would not cover the supply.

PROPORTION OF PROPRIETARIES ON THE RISE IN U.K.

The report of the Ministry of Health for the year ended March 31, 1950, confirms a trend which has been quite apparent for some time, namely the ever-increasing proportion of proprietary prescriptions dispensed under the National Health Act. "The Pharmaceutical Journal," which refers to the report recently published by His Majesty's Stationery Office, points out that prior to the war under the National Health Service the approximate proportion of proprietary prescriptions was 3 per cent. This rose to 7 per cent. in 1947, 12 per cent. in the first year of the National Health Service, and by the end of 1949 was in the region of 19 per cent. Various reasons for this startling increase are given, but whatever the reasons it is clear that continuation of such a movement will drastically alter the whole routine and system of pharmaceutical practice. Such reports indicate the wisdom of the Australian

authorities in their insistence upon plans which provide for a preponderance of compounded medicines.

Other interesting comments are found in this report, from which it is gratifying to know that of 6000 samples analysed by the Health authorities in England, 37 only were below standard to an extent that it was necessary to make deductions from the pharmacists' accounts.

Dealing with the container question the report says: "In September chemists agreed to accept a reduced container allowance and to help make good the loss they sought the co-operation of the public in returning medicine bottles." The comment of "The Pharmaceutical Journal" on this naive statement is as follows: "This statement may be catalogued as unpardonable meiosis, euphemism, misrepresentation or bathos, according to the outlook of the pharmaceutical contractor."

FELLOWSHIP COURSE IN SOUTH AUSTRALIA

In the South Australian columns this month is published a memorandum issued by the Pharmaceutical Society of South Australia concerning the inauguration of a course leading to the Fellowship of the Society.

This very commendable step has been taken after long consideration, and the desire to improve the status of pharmaceutical chemists desirous of proceeding with post-graduate studies.

The experiment is in keeping with action along similar lines in Victoria and in the United Kingdom where post-graduate courses leading to Fellowships have been established and proved to be of real value. The introduction of courses of study in Physiology and Applied Psychology in the South Australian scheme indicate originality of thought, and the results will be watched with considerable interest.

THE DANGERS OF ASPIRIN

The number of poisonings recorded each year from Aspirin has reached a level which is attracting much attention. Even non-pharmaceutical groups apparently are conscious of the hazard, as witness the following extract from "Grocery and Storekeeping News," January, 1952.

"In one year (1949) 133 people committed suicide by taking an overdose of aspirin. That was more than twice as many as from any other single poison (Lysol 55, phenobarbitone 50), and nearly one-fifth of all cases of suicide by poison.

"The humble aspirin can be dangerous, used indiscriminately. Warn your customers to keep them out of reach of young children."

PRICE MAINTENANCE THREAT IN CANADA

If the degree of indignation created by a threat to a system or principle is any indication of its value then the system of price maintenance is proved to be of im-

mense benefit to retail distributors, particularly pharmaceutical chemists.

In recent months there have been threats in the United Kingdom and Western Australia to the principles of price maintenance, as exemplified by P.A.T.A. For the time being the danger has subsided in those places, but has arisen in Canada, where a Parliamentary Committee has recommended that legislation be introduced to invalidate price maintenance agreements.

Throughout Canada pharmacists and pharmaceutical organisations are up in arms to preserve what has been a valuable safeguard to the industry and profession. The Canadian Pharmaceutical Journal writes: "The Association is definitely carrying the fight to stop or postpone the pending legislation prohibiting price maintenance, which the Federal Government announced in the Speech from the Throne. . . . This is no time for complacency. Now is the most crucial time in the history of the C. Ph. A. and your Dominion Association is going to fight with everything it has." Elsewhere in the same journal it is said that not at any time during the last twenty-five years has the drug industry been so fighting mad, so disgusted with inane political manoeuvring at Ottawa as since the announcement was made in regard to the projected legislation.

The fight apparently is on and we wish our Canadian confreres success, knowing that the stability of the industry particularly in periods of depression can be undermined by unsound and unfair methods such as that adopted by the price cutter and after-hour trader. Further, we agree that legislation to prevent price maintenance will not lower prices nor will it bring any real benefit or protection to the public.

AUSTRALIAN SCIENTIFIC SOCIETIES AND PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATIONS

"The first of two directories, dealing respectively with Australian scientific societies and Australian research institutions, which are being prepared by the C.S.I.R.O., has now been issued as C.S.I.R.O. Documentation Section Pamphlet No. 1, by G. J. Wylie and Nona Lowe, under the above title. Copies may be obtained free of charge on application to the Senior Information Officer, C.S.I.R.O., 314 Albert Street, East Melbourne, C.2.

"The second directory, covering Australian research institutions, is nearly ready for publication, and a further announcement will appear in this journal when it is available."

We have received a copy of the first of these directories, and find it a most useful reference to the professional associations of Australia, their functions, objects and other details.

THE INDIVIDUAL IN PHARMACY

How do we attain wisdom in our profession?

By applying ourselves to curriculum knowledge and to non-curriculum knowledge from youth onwards.

By preserving and encouraging sociable habits with those we serve and those we employ.

By dealing justly with our customers and our suppliers.

By paying diligent attention to detail in a calling made up of a myriad of details.

By acknowledging our limitations in the healing art.

By walking humbly—to build a college or bind a finger—the spirit of humility must abound.

—Editorial, "The Pharmaceutical Journal of New Zealand, November 1, 1951.

ANTIHISTAMINICS

Abstract of a lecture given by Dr. E. W. Tapley to the Durham Branch, Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain.

Antihistaminics related to ethylene diamine had potencies much greater than the original substances tested. Four antihistaminics were officially recognised. Two (diphenhydramine hydrochloride and tripeleminamine) were in the current U.S. Pharmacopoeia, and two (mepyramine maleate and promethazine hydrochloride) in B.P. 1948, Addendum.

The potency of antihistaminics could only be standardised biologically. Potency was expressed as the ability to antagonise histamine in terms of its own weight (e.g., diphenhydramine hydrochloride antagonises about 75 times its weight of histamine; tripeleminamine 120 times; mepyramine maleate 300 times; promethazine hydrochloride 1,200 times). A side effect of the drugs that had been put to good use was the direct effect upon the vomiting centre. Chlorotheophyllinate derivatives of diphenhydramine hydrochloride and of promethazine hydrochloride were now used to alleviate or prevent travel sickness, sickness of pregnancy, streptomycin sickness and post-operative sickness. Antihistaminics were particularly potent to children under two years, and tended to cause convulsions. Their local analgesic action gave great relief in cases of pruritis of jaundice. Asthma was originally thought to be of allergic origin, but it did not respond to treatment by antihistaminics and was now thought to be a psychosomatic condition.

Promethazine hydrochloride and diphenhydramine hydrochloride were of value in, and developments of promethazine hydrochloride, i.e., diethazine hydrochloride and ethopropazine hydrochloride, were now being used with some success in treatment of Parkinsonism.

Antihistaminics were sterilised by autoclaving.

—"The Chemist and Druggist," November 10, 1951.

SCIENCE SECTION



EDITED BY A. T. S. SISSONS, B.Sc. F.P.S.

THE INTERNATIONAL PHARMACOPOEIA

There can be few books which have taken 86 years to prepare, and although it would hardly be fair to claim that work on the International Pharmacopoeia, the first volume of which has now been published, actually began in 1865, it is possible to trace the motive behind the production of an internationally acceptable book of standards at least as far back as that date. It was in 1865 that the first International Pharmaceutical Congress, the forerunner of the International Pharmaceutical Federation, was held. The conference took place in Brunswick, the arrangements being made by the pharmacists of Southern Germany, and on the agenda was the item "How is it possible to realise by degrees a uniformity in the prescriptions of the pharmacopoeias for galenical preparations?" No progress was made; but at the next meeting, held four years later in Vienna, the French representatives reported on the preparation of a small work which would contain formulae for "the most powerful remedies" of different national pharmacopoeias, and the hope was expressed that when the book had been studied by the various pharmaceutical societies, "the way would be prepared for the adoption of the most approved formula for each medicine." Little further was heard about the French proposals, nor was much notice taken outside of Britain of a compilation entitled "Project for an International Pharmacopoeia" which was presented to the sixth Congress in 1885. Although most of the credit for this project has rightly been attributed to Herr A. von Waldheim of Vienna, the material which he collected would probably never have been examined if Peter Squire, a former president of the Society, and Benjamin Horatio Paul, then editor of "The Journal," had not taken steps to ensure that it received wide circulation. This, the first serious effort towards the unification of pharmacopoeias, filled 23 pages of "The Journal," and was made up of 293 "monographs," all in Latin, including 37 simple drugs of vegetable origin, one drug of animal origin, 152 galenical preparations, and 103 chemical preparations or products. In the projected pharmacopoeia, 181 substances were classified as of great importance, and the remaining 112 articles of relatively little importance.

The next step was in 1898, when the Belgian Royal Academy of Medicine petitioned the Belgian Government to take the initiative in producing an international pharmacopoeia. The petition was successful, for two years later the Government invited other countries to appoint representatives to attend a conference on "The Unification of Formulae of Heroic Medicaments" in Brussels in 1902. This conference had an important practical result, for there emerged from it an agree-

ARTICLES

- The International Pharmacopoeia.
- Some Aspects of Formulation (Part 3).
- Notes on Solutions of Phenylmercuric Nitrate.
- Plasmosan—a Plasma Substitute.
- Recent Work on Insulin.
- Nor-Adrenaline in Shock.
- Streptomycin and Dihydrostreptomycin.
- Oral Cortisone.
- Limitations of Cortisone.
- Thiosemicarbazones in Corneal Tuberculosis.
- Cinchoninic Acid Derivative.

ment that tinctures of potent drugs should be prepared to a strength of 10 per cent, and that certain limits of alkaloidal content should be introduced, provisions which were embodied in the First International Agreement for the Unification of the Formulae of Potent Drugs, which was ratified in 1906. The first British Pharmacopoeia to take note of this Agreement was, of course, that which became official in 1914, and as the preface states: "the recommendations have necessitated certain changes in the preparation, composition and strength of important galenical compounds containing potent ingredients with the object of promoting uniformity in the pharmacopoeial usage of different countries," but, generally, the changes were slight. Little progress was made between 1906 and 1914, although interest was shown by the International Pharmaceutical Federation soon after its foundation in 1912, by the appointment of a commission which recommended the formation of an international secretariat for pharmacopoeias. This resolution was embodied in the second Brussels Agreement, ratified in 1929, although in fact no secretariat was established until the whole question of the production of an international pharmacopoeia was taken over in 1937 by a Technical Commission of Pharmacopoeial Experts of the League of Nations, working in liaison with the International Pharmaceutical Federation. Only two meetings of the Commission were held before the second World War began, and it was not until 1947 that an Expert Committee on the Unification of Pharmacopoeias was set up under the World Health Organisation, with an office and headquarters in Geneva, charged with the task of producing "an international pharmacopoeia, similar in form to the present national pharmacopoeias."

Part of this work has now been completed. The complexity of the task will best be understood by those who have had experience of committees on which sit experts of various nationalities, each, quite naturally, although perhaps unconsciously, influenced by national traditions, needs and outlook. On the pharmacopoeial committee there have been seven such experts, drawn from seven different countries, and each engaged in his own country in the preparation of its pharmacopoeia. The chairman has been Dr. C. H. Hampshire, who, when he was appointed, was Secretary of the British Pharmacopoeia Commission; and great credit is due to him and to the other members of the Committee for the assiduous and entirely disinterested way in which, for several years, they have carried out their work. Members of the Society may perhaps be excused a certain feeling of pride that, in spite of the insular reticence shown in the early stages of international pharmaceutical collaboration, a British pharmacist should have been chosen to

direct the deliberations, and correlate the results of the body which has now produced this major advance towards the international unification of pharmaceutical substances.

The need for the book is clearly outlined in the preface to volume I:—

"The various national pharmacopoeias, being produced independently to meet the needs of different countries, exhibit differences in the standards, strengths and nomenclature of drugs in accordance with differences in national medical and pharmaceutical practice. Such differences in national standards for widely used materials constitute a source of danger to travellers, who may need to have the same prescription dispensed in different countries, not only because the supply of a drug may differ in strength from that to which the patient is accustomed, but also because of delays in receiving medicines that may have to be specially made or procured. Such differences also by causing confusion and misunderstanding, are a hindrance to the spread of medical and pharmaceutical knowledge and to international commerce. A state of affairs under which the same supply of a drug or chemical may be accepted in one country and rejected in another may lead to the retention of lower standards in manufacture, whilst the maintenance of a common high standard would tend to economy of production and would facilitate commerce between the nations."

At a later date we propose to review the 199 monographs and 43 appendices of the International Pharmacopoeia and to point to some of the differences between its provisions and those of the B.P. 1948 and the 1951 Addendum. Meanwhile, it can be stated that most of the commonly used basic drugs and pharmaceutical chemicals are included. The construction of the monographs follows closely those of the British and United States pharmacopoeias, except that the title is in Latin, only the metric system is used, and instead of the doses being given at the end of each monograph there is a table which shows in two columns the usual and maximal doses of all medicaments included in the book, divided into single and daily doses, together with the usual route of administration. This is a most important table and alone makes the book a valuable, if not essential, addition to the pharmacist's library. In the second volume, publication of which is expected within the next twelve months, there will be monographs and appendices on injections, on sterility and pyrogen tests, as well as on antibiotics, certain tinctures and tablets, details of which were not completed in time for the first volume.—*Pharm. J.*, November 17, 1951.

SOME ASPECTS OF FORMULATION (PART 3)

Symposium Session, British Pharmaceutical Conference.

Paper by W. Swallow.

In one respect the hospital pharmacist is more advantageously placed than either the manufacturer or the retail pharmacist—he is able to keep in close touch with experimental preparations. For the first assessment of the usefulness of a medicament in a particular vehicle it is not necessary to consider the implications of long storage and exposure to wide ranges of temperature and atmospheric conditions; a preparation which is stable for a week or so is all that is needed. If preliminary results are successful it is then essential to review the composition of the preparation with due regard for concentration, stability, and preservation. It sometimes happens that even the preliminary formula presents difficulty, and it is a good investment for the hospital pharmacist to lay in and experiment with as wide a range as possible of the modern emulsifying, dispers-

ing, wetting and stabilising agents. At the same time the older substances such as tragacanth, acacia, sugar, alcohol, glycerin, etc., should not be overlooked, because in some directions they can still not be surpassed.

On matters of formulation it is useful to note that a 25 per cent. streptomycin cream can be made by using a base of wool alcohols, soft and liquid paraffins and sorbitan sesquioleate. This gives a water-in-oil emulsion which favours a slow release of streptomycin and minimises the risk of local irritation. The polyoxyethylene derivative of sorbitan monolaurate is an effective solubiliser of essential oils, and can be used, for instance, to make a clear solution of a pine oil suitable for dilution as a deodorant spray. An activated colloidal aluminium hydroxide is a useful dispersing agent for insoluble powders, and will also produce stable oil in water emulsions of low viscosity. This latter fact has prompted its successful use instead of acacia in the glucose-vegetable oil mixture duodenal drip, in types of uraemia. The preparation is thin enough to go easily through a Ryle's tube. Another use for colloidal aluminium hydroxide is in wetting water-repelling substances such as calcium mandelate. An alternative is to employ sorbitan monolaurate and its polyoxyethylene derivatives; a mixture of equal parts of these two products, in a strength of 0.125 per cent., took 65 seconds to wet 5 gm. of calcium mandelate, whereas in similar conditions aluminium hydroxide in 5 per cent. concentration took 80 seconds.

With regard to children's mixtures, plenty of syrup, bright colours (e.g., red or green) and fairly high concentrations of fruit flavours are useful adjuvants. The rather outmoded effervescent preparation is sometimes worth considering. For instance, the present-day large doses of ascorbic acid can be made pleasant to both children and adults by combining the dry substance with sodium bicarbonate, tartaric acid, sugar and lemon flavour so that an appropriate amount can be stirred in water and taken while effervescing.

Paper by W. Nixon.

The fact that the polyethylene glycols are completely soluble in water limits the amount of aqueous liquid that can be incorporated into an ointment prepared with these compounds. The reported limit is 3 per cent., and if an excess of this is to be introduced a stabiliser is required. The addition of 5 per cent. cetyl alcohol allows of the introduction of 20 per cent. of aqueous liquid. Ointments containing polyethylene glycols and propylene glycol have been used as a vehicle for bacitracin, but 50 per cent. of the potency of the antibiotic was lost in a week when stored at room temperature, and the ointment, in some cases, caused a burning sensation when applied to the skin. Recourse had to be made to an ointment base of the anionic type to preserve the antibiotic activity at room temperature.

As suspending agents, the cellulose substances have their disadvantages and incompatibilities have been reported. A new soluble cellulose, sodium cellulose sulphate, giving medium and low viscosity solutions, is reported to be compatible with a large number of inorganic salts. Medicated jellies containing cellulose derivatives and 10 per cent. glycerin have been used for the treatment of skin conditions. These jellies have been found to dry out, leaving behind a plate-like material which tends to crack and sets up irritation at the edges of wounds. Since it was found that excess of glycerin over 10 per cent. altered the conditions of drainage from the wound, the use of the cellulose derivatives has been discontinued in at least one hospital in the north-east.

In the U.S.P. bentonite magma in calamine lotion has been superseded by a mixture of polyethylene glycol 400 and polyethylene glycol 400 mono-stearate. The result of the change of suspending agent is that the finished lotion does not settle on standing. The viscosity

of the lotion has been increased by the change, and one wonders if this is really desirable. When sorbitan mono-laurate was used to make a concentrated peppermint water for laboratory work, a perfectly clear solution was obtained at first. Dilutions of it were also quite clear. On standing, however, the concentrated solution tended to turn cloudy, and this cloudiness seemed to increase and decrease as the temperature of the room fluctuated. On prolonged standing over a period of months a deposit occurred. At 37 degrees C. the solution clears. Tween 61, a polyoxyethylene derivative of sorbitan mono-stearate, has been used as a suppository base and it is claimed that greater retention is obtained. Other advantages are that it sets to a firm wax at ordinary temperatures, it is not rancid, and most medicaments are compatible with it. It has been stated that coal tar should not be incorporated into hydrophilic ointment bases because these allow of the penetration of the carcinogenic substances present in the tar. Is this an acknowledged fact?

From the educational point of view it is in the construction of pharmaceutical formulae that the would-be pharmacist can bring to bear the knowledge he has gained in following the pharmaceutical curriculum. Pharmaceutical formulation encourages experimentation, which in turn develops manipulative ability, and gives breadth of vision.—Pharm. J., September 22, 1951.

NOTES ON SOLUTIONS OF PHENYLMERCURIC NITRATE

By R. G. Taylor.

Phenylmercuric nitrate, a basic compound, the formula of which is given by the B.P.C. to be $C_6H_5HgOH \cdot CaH_2HgNO_3$, is stated to be slightly soluble in water, soluble in boiling water (1 in 160) and in glycerin.

In practice, solubility in water is found to vary considerably, according to manufacturer and age of sample. Since it is often required in strengths of 0.002 per cent. or 0.001 per cent. (though it is used in higher concentrations in lotions and creams), large volumes of water can normally be used to effect solution, but the main difficulty appears to be wetting, and loss can occur through formation of a barely perceptible film on the side of the beaker.

In view of the doubts that have been recently expressed by Davison¹ regarding the efficiency of phenylmercuric nitrate in destroying spores, in the method of sterilising by heating for half an hour at 98-100 degrees Centigrade, using 1 in 50,000 solution, there may well be no margin for deficiency of the bactericide through incomplete solution. With heavy contamination, the method may be open to criticism, and although asepsis during preparation is clearly a desirable adjunct, the method should be one that can be used by a practicing pharmacist, at any rate in an emergency. However, on the other hand, Vogt² discussed phenylmercuric nitrate and related compounds, and brought forward considerable evidence of the efficiency of the organomercurials.

Further work will undoubtedly elucidate this. In the meantime the method is still official, and with sensible precautions may well be satisfactory. If working in the Imperial system on a small scale, 1 grain can be weighed on a scale having a sensitivity of not less than 1/20 grain, and dissolved in (say) sufficient boiling water to produce a 1 in 2000 solution. After boiling to "wet," solution can always be effected at this strength, but it has been demonstrated that a small volume of a solution of a wetting agent (e.g., Aerosol O.T. 1 in 1000 or C.T.A.B. 1 in 1000) will bring about rapid dispersion, and further dilution with water will bring about solution fairly rapidly, even in the cold. It is conceded that this might be an undesirable procedure for injections, but would be permissible for ex-

ternal preparations. Further dilutions from the 1 in 2000 are made as required.

For injections, it was considered that there might be grounds for using relatively small volumes of glycerin or propylene glycol to dissolve the phenylmercuric nitrate before dilution with hot water. By experiment, solubility of a sample of phenylmercuric nitrate was found to be about 1 in 100 in each solvent at room temperature, but heat was necessary or the process was too lengthy. (Solubility was higher at the greater temperatures). In view of the increasing use of propylene glycol as an innocuous pharmaceutical solvent; in view of its low viscosity, and finding that it effected solution more rapidly than glycerin, propylene glycol was preferred. However, in each case, it was found to be important not to heat over 80 degrees Centigrade, as a black precipitate, presumably of Hg_2O , was formed. Two or three minutes at about 70 degrees sufficed to effect solution without reduction. In each case, upon dilution, it was necessary to use hot (not boiling for the reason already given) distilled water, or a milky suspension resulted instead of a clear solution.

A 1 per cent. solution is therefore made in propylene glycol, using controlled heat. This solution is then diluted with hot (not boiling) distilled water, five times. Such a solution (containing 20 per cent. of glycol) was found to deposit feathery crystals upon standing for three hours, unlike a glycerinated solution of comparable strength. Ordinarily, however, the 1 in 500 solution (20 per cent. glycol) is diluted a further 100 times, giving 0.002 per cent. phenylmercuric nitrate and 0.2 per cent. glycol, before crystals can be formed. Since the glycol is relatively non-toxic, and since the B.P. restricts dose-volume for intravenous injections which contain a bactericide, there do not appear to be serious objections to the procedure, the aim of which is to save time, and possible loss of bactericide on the side of the beaker through slowness of solution.

References.

1. Pharm. J., 1951, 167, 190.
2. Manufacturing Chemist, 1947, XVIII, No. 1, 5.

PLASMOBAN—A PLASMA SUBSTITUTE

W. R. Thrower and H. Campbell (Lancet, 1951, 260, 1096). Plasmosan is an improved modification of a solution containing polyvinylpyrrolidone, which was used to some extent as a plasma substitute in Germany during the 1939-45 war. 100 ml. contains polyvinylpyrrolidone 3.5 g., sodium 361 mg., potassium 22 mg., calcium 9 mg., magnesium 0.06 mg., chloride 582 mg., bicarbonate 17 mg., dissolved carbon dioxide 75 mg. The mineral constituents make it isotonic and the carbon dioxide increases stability. The osmotic pressure is 0.033 to 0.040 atmosphere, which is comparable to the normal values for blood. The polyvinylpyrrolidone used is a white, slightly hygroscopic polymeric substance. As with most synthetic polymers, the substance consists of molecules with a range of molecular weights. It is stable in aqueous solution, even on autoclaving. The lethal dose for laboratory animals is 8 g./kg., death being due to cardiovascular insufficiency attributable to hyperviscosity of the blood. Doses of 10 to 40 ml. of plasmosan per kg. of body weight given to rabbits produced no macroscopic changes in tissues examined when the animals were killed 14 or 28 days later, except for a small, probably agonal, haemorrhage in one of them. The livers showed no evidence of storage. Microscopic examination of sections of lung, kidney and liver showed no changes in the rabbits killed after 28 days, but some swelling of the cells of the convoluted tubules was noted in the animals killed after 14 days; if due to the plasmosan it was evidently a transitory effect. Four human patients who had died from their

injuries or disease after being given 500 to 1500 ml. of plasmosan showed at necropsy no macroscopic or microscopic changes due to the drug. About 75 per cent. of the polyvinylpyrrolidone injected can usually be recovered from the urine. It exerts no ill-effects on kidney function. After injection of 500 ml., the initial polyvinylpyrrolidone level in the plasma is about 0.35 g./100 ml.; after 50 hours the level is about 0.2 g./100 ml. It does not produce haemolysis nor any significant changes in erythrocytes, nor in the clotting-time, bleeding time or blood-grouping reactions. The erythrocyte sedimentation rate is raised. Polyvinylpyrrolidone can be determined in plasmosan, and in serum and urine, by measuring the intensity of the red-brown colour produced on adding a solution of iodine in potassium iodide under specified conditions.—*J. Pharm. and Pharmacol.*, November, 1951.

RECENT WORK ON INSULIN

A comparatively rare but troublesome dermal reaction is encountered in some patients which, in view of the vital nature of insulin therapy, assumes serious proportions. Patients showing such reactions usually do so to all brands of insulin, and in most cases the condition does not respond to treatment with antihistaminic drugs. Substances normally present in insulin injections, such as protamine sulphate, o-cresol or cresol, B.P., are not the cause of the reaction. Recently it has become known that some crystalline insulins of high potency prepared in the U.S.A. contain a hyperglycaemic factor which brings about an initial rise in blood sugar both in test animals (rabbits) and clinically in patients. Workers at the British Drug Houses Research Laboratories have investigated these two phenomena to ascertain whether the dermal reaction and the hyperglycaemic factor are associated. The technique used was a modification of that of Sutherland et al in which thin slices of fresh rabbit's liver of known weight were incubated in phosphate buffer solution and the protein subsequently precipitated with barium hydroxide and removed. Aliquots of the supernatant were then assayed by a colorimetric method for glucose, using an arseno-molybdate solution. Insulins under test were added to the liver slices during the incubation period and the glucose content compared with insulin-free controls. No hyperglycaemic factor was demonstrated in any of the insulins used, though some were known to produce dermal reactions in patients. It therefore appears that the hyperglycaemic factor is not the cause of dermal reactions. Work on an *in vivo* test for hyperglycaemic factor was reported by Rowlinson and Lesford, who used an American insulin, said to be hyperglycaemic, a Danish insulin said to be free from the factor, and a British insulin. These were injected into rabbits' ear veins and blood removed at two minute intervals for glucose estimation by standard methods. Hyperglycaemic factor was confirmed in the American sample and found to be absent from the Danish and British samples.—*The Export Review*, October, 1951.

NOR-ADRENALINE IN SHOCK

The successful administration of nor-adrenaline to an elderly patient in a state of profound shock, and whose outlook seemed hopeless is described by Luger et al (*J. Amer. Med. Ass.*, 1951, 146, 1952). The patient, who was later found to have a perforated gastric ulcer, was without obtainable pulse or blood pressure. The dosage of nor-adrenaline was calculated as 0.2 microgrammes per kgm. body weight and administered by constant

intravenous drip containing 2 mgm. per litre. Throughout the operation and for 32 hours after it, when the effects of shock ceased, it proved possible to maintain the patient's blood pressure at normal levels, and while the drug was being administered there were none of the symptoms usually associated with shock.

Nor-adrenaline apparently provides vasomotor tone in the shock patient, but does not prevent the repair of the normal vasomotor mechanisms following shock. Because of the prompt response the cause of the shock must be ascertained before treatment, otherwise a concealed haemorrhage would continue unchecked and might be aggravated by the drug. The authors describe the use of nor-adrenaline in shock as "a powerful addition to therapy."—*"The Alchemist"*, November, 1951.

STREPTOMYCIN AND DIHYDROSTREPTOMYCIN

An Editorial Note in *"The Pharmaceutical Journal,"* October 27, 1951.

There are indications that a degree of confusion exists as to the interchangeability of streptomycin and dihydrostreptomycin. The Addendum, 1951, to the British Pharmacopoeia contains four injectable preparations of streptomycin, namely, streptomycin-calcium chloride, streptomycin hydrochloride, streptomycin sulphate, and dihydrostreptomycin, which occurs either as the hydrochloride or the sulphate. Each of these salts of streptomycin, and the injections prepared from them, is the subject of a separate monograph, to which is appended, in case of the first three, the direction that "when Streptomycinum or Streptomycin is prescribed or demanded, Streptomycini et Calci Chloridum shall be dispensed or supplied." It is clear, therefore, that as far as the dispensing chemist is concerned these various preparations are in no way interchangeable, and that substitution of one salt for another is not permissible.

This confusion, insofar as it exists, may be due to one or all of a number of causes. It is possible, for instance, that some pharmacists have not made themselves familiar with the requirements of the Addendum, although it is to be hoped that no foundation exists in fact for this somewhat pessimistic reflection. In addition, the interchangeability of the sodium and calcium salts of penicillin may have given rise to a mistaken impression that the changes could also be rung at will on the various salts of Streptomycin. A more likely explanation, however, might be found in the fact that the antibiotic was in fairly general use at a time when no official recommendations or directions existed, and when the results of comparative clinical trials on streptomycin and dihydrostreptomycin were in the process of being evaluated. The toxic effect upon the eighth nerve was recognised as an unwelcome complication of streptomycin therapy at an early stage. Consequently, for some time after its introduction, dihydrostreptomycin, which was at first thought to be less toxic, was often used in preference to Streptomycin itself. Further work showed, however, that dihydrostreptomycin, although it did so more slowly, produced all the toxic manifestations of streptomycin, and in some cases evidence was forthcoming of a deleterious "delayed action" effect on patients whose treatment with the drug had been discontinued some months previously.

More recently, Cathie and Garrow (*Brit. Med. J.*, 1951, 2, 735) have reported poor results in the treatment of tuberculous meningitis with dihydrostreptomycin. Of 40 patients treated intramuscularly and intrathecally with streptomycin sulphate, they record that 23 (later reduced to 22) survived. Of 14 patients who received dihydrostreptomycin sulphate intrathecally, and Streptomycin-calcium chloride complex or dihydrostreptomycin intramuscularly, three survived. Of the 22 surviv-

ing patients treated with streptomycin sulphate, none became deaf, but of the three survivors treated with dihydrostreptomycin sulphate, two were deaf. These three survivors were all treated with dihydrostreptomycin by both routes. Further, one child treated only intramuscularly with dihydrostreptomycin also became deaf. In a confirmatory communication (ibid., 1951, 2, 970) Sommer observed that the use of dihydrostreptomycin had led to the frequent development of deafness, which had not been seen with streptomycin itself, and Minkenhof (Ned. Tijdschr. Geneesk., 1950, 94, 2129) states that dihydrostreptomycin is more toxic than streptomycin; at the same dosages it was found that in adults, but not in children, dihydrostreptomycin caused partial to total deafness in a high percentage of patients. It is clear from these results that the directions given in the Addendum are fully justified and it behoves all pharmacists to make themselves completely familiar with the requirements governing the official medications and not to regard the British Pharmacopoeia merely as a "set book" for the purposes of the qualifying examination.

In the following issue of the "Pharmaceutical Journal" this correction and addendum was added:

In quoting, the statement of the Addendum 1951 to the British Pharmacopoeia 1948, that the salts of streptomycin, for dispensing purposes, are not interchangeable, we overlooked the amendment, official from September 1, 1951, which was published in the Corrigenda to the Addendum. It should be noted that there are three, not four, injectable preparations of streptomycin in the Addendum 1951 to the British Pharmacopoeia. These are the injections of the calcium-chloride complex, of the hydrochloride, and of the sulphate. Contrary to our previous statement, the Corrigenda to the Addendum 1951 do in fact permit the dispensing of any one of these three forms of streptomycin when "streptomycin," without further description, is prescribed or ordered.

It is evident from the Addendum, the Corrigenda and other sources that dihydrostreptomycin, officially and in practice, is regarded as a substance quite distinct from streptomycin. Dihydrostreptomycin (which is the official name for the sulphate and for the hydrochloride of this antibiotic) is to be supplied only when "dihydrostreptomycin" (or its sulphate or its hydrochloride) is ordered. This is of particular importance in the light of recently published reports which suggest that the incidence of deafness with dihydrostreptomycin may be higher than with streptomycin. It is incorrect, and perhaps would be attended by some added risk to the patient, to supply dihydrostreptomycin when streptomycin is prescribed. So far as the toxicity of the three official forms of streptomycin is concerned, there does not appear to be any reason for preferring one form to another.

ORAL CORTISONE

Confirmation of the value of cortisone given by the mouth, is now forthcoming from the Mayo Clinic, where the original work on cortisone was undertaken. In the Proceedings of the Staff Meetings of the Mayo Clinic for September 26, a report appears of the clinical effects of cortisone given in 25 mgm. tablets, in 100 cases of rheumatoid arthritis. Half the patients also received intramuscular injections, and it was found that the effective dose was approximately the same by both routes. After oral administration, cortisone took effect more quickly, but was of shorter duration than by intramuscular injection, and for this reason the total daily oral dose was given in three or four parts.

In an earlier investigation (J. Amer. Med. Ass., February 10, 1951, p. 402), E. P. Engleman and his colleagues

gave cortisone orally in flavoured syrup (1 or 2 mgm. per ml.). They found, after comparing oral and intramuscular administration, that the minimum effective dose varied widely for different patients; rheumatic conditions were controlled by 75 to 100 mgm. daily, but some patients required 200 mgm. daily. The view is expressed that oral administration is sufficiently satisfactory to take the place of the intramuscular route.—Pharm. J., November 17, 1951.

LIMITATIONS OF CORTISONE

On experience gathered from administering cortisone to 76 patients with rheumatoid arthritis in the hope that treatment could be effected uninterruptedly for extended periods, Boland (British Medical Journal, 1951, 2, 191) warns that cortisone may be employed as a powerful weapon in the management of many cases of rheumatoid arthritis, but should not be considered as a treatment of choice for most cases and not as a cure for any case. In the test spontaneous fractures occurred in three elderly patients, and temporary depression of adrenocortical function was observed in others.—"The Chemist and Druggist," November 10, 1951.

THIOSEMICARBAZONES IN CORNEAL TUBERCULOSIS

R. J. W. Rees and J. M. Robson (Brit. J. Pharmacol., 1951, 6, 83).

Corneal tuberculosis, produced by an intracorneal injection in mice of about 1000 viable organisms of a bovine strain of *Mycobacterium tuberculosis*, was used to assess the chemotherapeutic activity of 4-ethylsulphonylbenzaldehyde thiosemicarbazone (TB3/1374) given alone and in combination with p-aminosalicylic acid or streptomycin. TB3 and other active thiosemicarbazones tested showed marked antituberculous activity, producing a prolongation of the incubation period, but over 90 per cent. of eyes eventually developed active tuberculosis. The results suggest that the action of the thiosemicarbazones is essentially bacteriostatic. A combination of p-aminosalicylic acid and thiosemicarbazone showed no advantage over the thiosemicarbazone alone, but a combination of streptomycin and thiosemicarbazone showed a definite additive effect, greater than that produced by a combination of streptomycin and p-aminosalicylic acid.—J. Pharm. and Pharmacol., November, 1951.

CINCHONINIC ACID DERIVATIVE

Strikingly beneficial effects on patients suffering from scleroderma, a disease hitherto unresponsive to any treatment given, have been observed by Rennie and colleagues at the University and Western Infirmary, Glasgow (British Medical Journal, 1951, 1, 383) following treatment with 3-hydroxy-2-phenylcinchoninic acid (referred to as HPC). The drug, a yellow powder, was administered orally in the form of coated tablets because of its bitter flavour, and usually in a dosage of 20 mgm. per kilo of body weight daily. It relieved the fever and painful joints in four rheumatic fever cases treated.—"The Chemist and Druggist," November 10, 1951.



Applied Pharmaceutics

A Section devoted to problems of every-day practice.

Advisory Panel: N. C. Manning, A. W. Callister, B. G. De Lacy,
A. T. S. Sissons.

THIS MONTH:

- Incompatibility of Sodium Phenobarbitone and "Citralka".
- Aureomycin Eye Drops.
- Ideal Specimen for "Prescription Reading".

DISPENSING PROBLEMS

Incompatibility of Sodium Phenobarbitone and "Citralka".

R/
Citralka 3 fl. oz.
Elixir. Phenobarb. (A.P.F.) . . . 3 fl. oz.
Sig. m. 120 q.q.h. ex aq.

Owing to the precipitation of Phenobarbitone in the above mixture, Phenobarbitone was dispensed and suspended with Compound Powder of Tragacanth.

The B.P.C. quotes the reaction of a 3 per cent. solution of Disodium Hydrogen Citrate as about pH 5. The concentration of Disodium Hydrogen Citrate in "Citralka" is about 30 per cent.

—W.G.P. (Vic).

Aureomycin Eye Drops.

Because of the difficulty in obtaining pure Aureomycin Hydrochloride, it appears to be common practice in New South Wales, and probably elsewhere, to use the oral capsules containing 250 mg. of Aureomycin Hydrochloride together with an insoluble "filler" for preparing eye drops buffered with borax. The method usually adopted is to add the contents of one capsule to a solution of 630 mg. of sodium chloride and 250 mg. of borax in 50 ml. of distilled water, and to filter off the insoluble residue. This method, apart from being unsatisfactory as a dispensing procedure for eye drops, results in serious loss of aureomycin for reasons indicated to us by experiment.

Aureomycin is an amphoteric substance, or mixture of substances, the chemical features of which are not yet certain. A saturated solution of the hydrochloride should have a pH of 2.3 to 3.3 (U.S.P. standard). The base is precipitated at pH 7.0, but should redissolve in alkaline solution at pH 8.0 to 9.0.

We have found, however, that if borax in the amount recommended above (0.5 per cent.) is added to a solution of the Aureomycin Hydrochloride obtained from a capsule by filtering off the "filler," about 60 per cent. of the Aureomycin is precipitated, and the pH of the solution is raised only to between 6.8 and 7.3. Consequently, if the contents of the capsule are added to the borax-sodium chloride solution in the method outlined above, only about 40 per cent. of the original Aureomycin remains in the finished product. Several different batches of capsules have been examined in this way with similar results.

When, however, the Aureomycin Hydrochloride, borax, sodium chloride mixture prepared by the manu-

facturers for ophthalmic purposes is dissolved in water, complete solution results, and the pH of the final preparation is, as expected, about 8.5.

Thus, until pure Aureomycin Hydrochloride becomes available, we consider that pharmacists should not use the oral capsules, but employ the special eye drop dispensing kit prepared for the purpose by the manufacturers.

PATRICIA A. KELLY.
S. E. WRIGHT.

POINTS FOR STUDENTS

Ideal Specimen for "Prescription Reading."

"Prescription Reading" has long been an important part of Final Examinations in Pharmacy.

The test is not:—

- The using of special cases of prescribing methods.
- Purely a tussle with bad handwriting.
- An exercise in reading the name of some outlandish proprietary medicine or rarely-encountered drug.

Consider the following prescription:—

*Re Sod. Sal. xx
Sod. Phenobarb. I
Sod. Bic. xx
Eel. Ph. Hy. max
ce. 300 grains
Using TDS P.C.*

It enables the wishes of the prescriber to be interpreted by:—

- Consistencies within the prescription itself (viz. the abbreviation for "grains").
 - The "context" of the prescribed drugs. "Sod. Sal." is the correct interpretation of the first ingredient and not "Sod. Sulph."
- A knowledge of dosage is also an important aid to "Prescription Reading."

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DOSAGE: One or two teaspoonsful in a tumbler of cold water and drink during effervescence. To be taken as often as required.

PRESENTATION: In bottles—4 oz. nett.

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Guild Federal President Back from Successful World Tour

Sydney and Melbourne Greet Mr. and Mrs. Eric Scott

Mr. and Mrs. Eric Scott have returned to Australia after a highly successful and thoroughly enjoyable tour of the United Kingdom, Europe, the United States and Canada. The Guild Federal President and Mrs. Scott were enthusiastically greeted on arrival at Sydney in the liner Aorangi on New Year's Day by the President of the New South Wales Branch of the Guild (Mr. Leslie W. Smith) and Mrs. Smith and by the Federal Treasurer of the Guild (Mr. O. C. V. Leggo) and Mrs. Leggo.

Mr. and Mrs. Scott were guests during the day of Mr. and Mrs. Smith at their seaside home before boarding the "Spirit of Progress" for Melbourne.

MR. AND MRS. ERIC SCOTT RETURN FROM ABROAD. Happy Family Reunion at Spencer Street Station.



Adults (left to right): Mr. John Davies (son-in-law), Mr. Eric Scott, Mrs. Scott, Mr. Ross Holdsworth (son-in-law), Mrs. Holdsworth, Mrs. Davies.

Children (left to right): Gavin Davies, Stephen Holdsworth, Barbara Davies, Richard Holdsworth—four of the grandchildren of Mr. and Mrs. Eric Scott.

On arrival at Spencer street railway station on January 2 the returning travellers were welcomed by their two married daughters—Beryl (Mrs. Ross Holdsworth) and Yolande (Mrs. John Davies)—with their husbands and children. Also on the platform was a representative assemblage of pharmacy officials. Mr. and Mrs. Scott both looked extremely fit; and though their travels covered many thousands of miles and were punctuated by an almost constant succession of official functions and tours of inspection, they obviously had enjoyed every minute of their 8½ months' absence.

Within an hour or two of arrival the Federal President was immersed in discussions of the many problems confronting the Federal Guild and the Public Relations Secretariat.

One of Mr. Scott's first thoughts was to telephone his Deputy (Mr. George Dallimore) in Perth and to express his warm thanks to Mr. Dallimore for the capable and loyal manner in which he had discharged the duties of Acting Federal President. Next Mr. Scott expressed his thanks to the other two members of the Executive (Mr. Leggo and Mr. F. N. Lee) for their assistance to Mr. Dallimore, Mr. Leggo having acted as Deputy Federal President. Mr. Scott confirmed with Mr. Dallimore arrangements for the Federal Council to assemble in Melbourne on January 28 for its postponed annual meeting.

Welcome by Victorian State Branch of the Guild—Mr. Scott Recounts Experiences

Mr. Scott was the guest of the President (Mr. W. R. Iliffe) and members of the Victorian State Branch Committee of the Guild at dinner at the Oxford Hotel, Melbourne, on January 10.

In a racy review of his travels Mr. Scott spoke enthusiastically about the wonderful hospitality which Mrs. Scott and he had received wherever they went. He referred to the kindness and courtesy shown to them by Mr. Hugh Linstead, M.P., and Mr. F. W. Adams, the Joint Secretaries of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain, and described the highlights of their tour of the British Isles and of Europe.

Turning to the United States and Canada, Mr. Scott described the work of the National Association of Retail Druggists (known as NARD) in the United States, and compared the official organisations overseas with those in Australia. Mr. Scott said that the fact that Australian pharmaceutical chemists had no difficulty in obtaining positions in the United Kingdom spoke well of the reputation of Australian pharmacy. He also spoke optimistically about the prospects of an Empire conference of pharmaceutical chemists at no distant date.

Family Party by Society Council Members.

A happy occasion was that of the dinner (given at the personal expense of individual members of the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society of Victoria) to Mr. and Mrs. Scott. It was held at Scott's Hotel, Mel-

bourne, on January 16. Also present were the President of the Victorian Branch of the Guild (Mr. W. R. Iliffe) and Mrs. Iliffe, Mr. Haworth, M.H.R., Mr. H. A. Braithwaite and Miss Braithwaite, Mr. and Mrs. Keith Attwill, Mr. and Mrs. F. C. Kent and Mr. and Mrs. T. G. Allen.

Proceedings were entirely informal and apparently were enjoyed by all present.

The President of the Society, Mr. A. G. Davis, in happy and jocular mood, welcomed the visitors, the members of the Council and their wives. He said he felt all agreed that such functions now and again were very well worth while as they enabled the members of the Council to come together in very different circumstances to which they usually did, around the Council table. It was good also for the wives to meet and see the type of men with whom their husbands met and conducted the business of the Council. (Laughter.)

Mr. Davis reminded those present of the pleasant function held some months previously when they gathered together to say au revoir and bon voyage to Mr. and Mrs. Scott. That was a happy occasion (laughter), and they were indeed happy to see their good friends back looking so well after the wonderful experiences he felt they had enjoyed. The members of the Council looked forward to hearing at a later date much of the information they knew that Mr. Scott had gathered during his world trip.

Mr. Davis then called on Mr. Ivan J. Thompson, Vice-President of the Society and Chairman of the Public Relations Committee, to support him in his words of welcome.

Mr. Thompson said it gave him great pleasure to do so. He felt that Mr. Scott's ambassadorship had been carried out so thoroughly characteristically and efficiently and with such credit to Australia that they should pause for a moment or two and pay tribute to this very great leader in pharmacy for the magnificent way in which he had carried out his mission.

Mr. Scott had gone abroad and taken his wife with him primarily for the purpose of a rest after years of strenuous effort for the cause of pharmacy. It was characteristic of him that during his trip he had not spared himself, but had worked incessantly for the

cause he loved.

Mr. Thompson said he ventured to say that no one else in Australia could have excelled Mr. Scott in his representation of Australian pharmacy in Great Britain, the Continent and the United States of America. To impress upon those present the vital manner of Mr. Scott's representation Mr. Thompson quoted passages from the official and unofficial pharmaceutical journals in Great Britain, which gave much prominence to Mr. Scott's visit, and the manner in which he had presented his review of Australian pharmacy at the British Pharmaceutical Conference held at Harrogate, in September, 1951. There was no doubt at all that he had made a deep impression in pharmacy and the pharmaceutical industry wherever he went, and it was gratifying to find that Australian pharmacy was held in such high regard throughout the world. (Applause.)

Mr. K. G. Attwill, in light vein, added his tribute of praise of Mr. Scott's representation and work for pharmacy abroad, and supported the other speakers in their welcome.

Mr. Scott feelingly acknowledged the kind words which had been spoken of him and the cordiality of the welcome which had been extended to him. Both he and Mrs. Scott, he said, had been touched by the friendly nature of the farewell tendered to them before they left, and appreciated equally the kindly thought behind the function which had been arranged by their friends on the Council to welcome them back.

Mr. Scott then gave a fascinating account of some of his experiences abroad, the hospitality extended to him wherever he went, visits to manufacturing establishments in Europe, U.S.A. and England, in which the magnitude and scope of the manufacturing and research projects amazed and staggered the newcomer, the courtesy and quiet efficiency of English pharmacy in all its various divisions, and the breathtaking but kindly hospitality of many American pharmaceutical hosts, who took charge of visitors from the time of arrival to that of departure, and took pains to show and tell them "everything."

The evening closed with a vote of thanks to the chair, expressed by Mr. C. P. A. Taylor, in characteristic fashion.

SENIOR EXECUTIVES GREET MR. SCOTT ON HIS RETURN.



Left to right: Messrs. W. F. Glover, S. J. Baird, W. L. Bryan, A. G. Davis, F. C. Kent, I. J. Thompson, R. G. Ross, T. B. Evans, Eric Scott, W. R. Iliffe, B. Watson and K. G. Attwill.

Covitol Cream (D.H.A.)

offers the advantages of local application of Cod Liver Oil together with Zinc Oxide.

Cod Liver Oil has been the subject of numerous reports which indicate that it diminishes local infection, liquefies necrotic material and, by stimulating growth of granulation tissue and epithelization, accelerates wound healing.

Covitol is presented as a non-separating cream, containing Cod Liver Oil 22% with Zinc Oxide 35%, etc., in a bland base—

in tubes of 2 oz.,

in pots of 4 oz., 8 oz. and 1 lb.

Effective in the treatment of bed-sores, skin-chafing and irritation of infants and adults, burns, wounds, indolent ulcers, chilblains, etc.

DISTRIBUTED BY THE FIRMS COMPRISING

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TO MAKE EVERY HOME AS FRESH AS A ZEPHYR!



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PER BOTTLE

.... to bring lots of customers and really worthwhile profits to YOU!

Millions of housewives in America and England now use the new "tab" or "wick" type of household air refresher and deodoriser.

The reports of a selected cross-section of Australian women who tested "Zeff" in their homes show beyond question that MOST Australian housewives, too, will buy this product as soon as they can get it.

It will be the very best sort of big and steady profit-maker for you.

The formula of "Zeff" was perfected in the laboratories of the Chesebrough Manufacturing Co., New York, famous for generations for "Vaseline" brand products. "Zeff" is made in Australia and like all Chesebrough products, can be confidently recommended because of its absolute purity and effectiveness.

You can be sure of highest excellence of manufacture, merchandising, advertising and service.

ZEFF KILLS ...

- KITCHEN ODOURS ● BATHROOM ODOUR ● TOILET ODOURS
- STALE SMOKE ODOURS ● FRESHENS SICK ROOMS, CLOSETS, MUSTY ROOMS, ETC.

SPECIAL TRADE DISCOUNTS

3 dozen	"Zeff"	less	2 1/2 %
3 "	"Vaseline" Hair Tonic No. 1	"	2 1/2 %
3 "	"Vaseline" Hair Tonic No. 2	"	2 1/2 %
6 "	"Vaseline" Liquid Shampoo No. 1	"	2 1/2 %
3 "	"Vaseline" Liquid Shampoo No. 2	"	2 1/2 %
6 "	"Vaseline" Petroleum Jelly	"	2 1/2 %
6 "	"Vaseline" Solid Brilliantine	"	2 1/2 %
6 "	"Vaseline" Camphor Ice	"	2 1/2 %
12 "	"Vaseline" BRAND PRODUCTS and ZEFF ASSD.	"	5 %

NEW "ZEFF" HOUSEHOLD AIR-REFRESHER

Will be supported by a strong and aggressive Advertising Campaign including full pages in Women's Weekly, Reader's Digest and a vigorous programme of radio announcements in all States of Australia. Attractive point-of-sale Display Stands (illustrated) are included in every 3 dozen "outer."

Chesebrough—long famous for their Vaseline Brand Products introduce "Zeff," a most profitable new line, with quick turn-over and big, rapid and profitable repeat business.



Australian Poisoning Statistics

Official Figures for the Years 1948 and 1949

In our issue of January 30, 1951 (pp. 10-11), we published the details of suicides and accidental deaths from poisoning taken from the Demography Bulletins compiled by the Commonwealth Bureau of Census and Statistics. With the appearance during the year of Bulletins numbered 66 and 67, both prepared under instructions from the Commonwealth Treasurer by the Commonwealth Statistician (Dr. Roland Wilson, C.B.E.), we are able to overtake some of the leeway which occurred in the assembling and publication of this statistical material during the war years.

Those sections of the Demography Bulletins tabulating separately the deaths from poisoning, whether suicides or by accident, have a special interest to chemists and to the official bodies administering the Poisons Acts and Regulations for the protection of the public. A general picture of total deaths from poisoning over the last decade is given in the first tabulation, as follows:—

	Suicides by Poison.	Accidental Poisoning.	Total.
1940	174	42	216
1941	137	49	186
1942	117	55	172
1943	93	38	131
1944	104	50	154
1945	129	54	183
1946	160	45	205
1947	142	61	203
1948	160	61	221
1949	155	66	221
Ten-year totals ..	1371	521	1892
Annual average ..	137.1	52.1	189.2

Having regard to the progressive increase in population of the Commonwealth, the suicides by poisoning appear to be tapering off slightly. Accidental deaths, on the other hand, seem to be on the up grade. This is illustrated by the group averages (each taken over a period of 10 years) set out in the following table:—

Annual Averages.

Ten years to end of	Suicides by Poison.	Accidental Poisonings.	Total.
1940	192.0	37.1	229.1
1941	186.7	38.4	225.1
1942	178.7	40.4	219.1
1943	167.9	40.8	208.7
1944	157.1	42.7	199.8
1945	147.1	44.1	191.2
1946	143.8	44.9	188.7
1947	141.4	47.3	188.7
1948	140.4	49.7	190.1
1949	137.1	52.1	189.2

In the next two tabulations, Commonwealth totals for both suicides and accidental poisonings have been dissected into their State totals to permit of closer examination in the light of differing restrictive legislation which operates from State to State. We find that New South Wales had an exceptionally high suicide rate in the year 1948, and that South Australia had an unfavourable experience as regards accidental poisonings in the year 1949. By contrast, the statistics in both sections for the State of Victoria are favourable. Here are the figures for the quinquennium ended 1949:

Suicides by Poison.

	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949
New South Wales ..	47	62	73	86	65
Victoria ..	27	30	31	24	32
Queensland ..	23	28	16	23	27
South Australia ..	12	12	9	12	13
West Australia ..	10	24	10	12	16
Tasmania ..	5	3	1	1	2
Northern Territory ..	—	1	—	—	—
Aust. Capital Territory ..	—	—	2	2	—
Totals ..	129	160	142	160	155

Accidental Poisonings.

	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949
New South Wales ..	12	19	27	26	23
Victoria ..	17	11	12	16	17
Queensland ..	12	5	9	8	7
South Australia ..	10	5	4	4	13
West Australia ..	3	3	5	6	5
Tasmania ..	—	1	3	—	1
Northern Territory ..	—	1	1	—	—
Aust. Capital Territory ..	—	—	—	1	—
Totals ..	54	45	61	61	66

On information taken from a survey made in 1947 by the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, New York (based on experience in U.S.A.), we commented in our January, 1951, issue, when referring to the Australian figures for the years 1946 and 1947, that frequency of suicide by poisoning in relation to other means of self-destruction appeared to be declining. This is not borne out by the experience of the two latest years under review in Australia, although, as will be apparent from an examination of the next table, neither of those years reached the proportions set in 1945. The comparative figures and percentages for the years from 1944 to 1949, both inclusive, are as follows:—

Year	(a) Suicide by Poisoning			(b) Total Suicides	(c) Per- centage of (a) to (b)
	Males	Females	Total		
1944	51	53	104	540	19.26
1945	69	60	129	567	22.77
1946	90	70	160	732	21.86
1947	72	70	142	746	19.03
1948	99	61	160	737	21.71
1949	98	57	155	773	20.05

Examination of the monthly totals of suicides does not reveal any firm ground for generalisation. In the quinquennium to 1949 the highest monthly total (75) occurred in March and December; the lowest (47) was in September. For the quinquennium ended 1947, however, the month of March stood out with a total of 71, whereas the December total was only 50, and the lowest (39) was for the month of April. The monthly totals are shown hereunder:—

Periodicity of Suicides by Poisoning.

	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	Total
January ..	7	13	15	16	14	65
February ..	19	16	10	10	8	63
March ..	10	20	20	10	15	75
April ..	9	8	12	12	18	59
May ..	9	13	13	9	17	61
June ..	4	16	9	17	8	54
July ..	10	8	11	12	9	50
August ..	12	11	8	15	12	58
September ..	11	11	3	14	8	47
October ..	16	11	16	13	14	70
November ..	13	13	10	15	18	69
December ..	9	20	15	17	14	75
Total ..	129	160	142	160	155	746

The occupational classification of male suicides included in the Demography Bulletins gives the following groupings for the years 1948 and 1949:—

	1948	1949
Rural, Fishing and Hunting Occupations	11	23
Professional and Semi-professional Occupations	8	5
Administrative Occupations	2	5
Commercial and Clerical Occupations	15	9
Domestic and Protective Service Occupations	7	11
Craftsmen	17	8
Operatives	11	14
Labourers	19	13
Occupation Indefinite or not Stated	5	5
Persons not Gainfully Occupied	4	5

Another tabulation classifying suicides in age groups shows that in 1948 the male suicides occurred from ages 15 to 89 years, the highest density being in the age group 50 to 54, whilst in 1949 their ages ranged from 10 to 84 years, the highest density being in the age group 40 to 44. Comparable figures for female suicides give ranges from 15 to 79 years in 1948 and 15 to 74 years in 1949; their highest numbers were recorded in the age groups 35 to 39 for the year 1948 and 40 to 44 for the year 1949.

Accidental Deaths from Poisoning.

In order to give a more accurate picture of the incidence of accidental poisoning, the totals in each of the years 1948 and 1949 have been related firstly to the population of the State or Territory in which they occurred, and secondly to the total deaths within the State or Territory. The figures for the Commonwealth as a whole are also shown. Details are as follows:—

	To State Population (One death per)		To Total Deaths in State	
	1948	1949	1948	1949
N.S.W.	117,782	138,084	1,169	1,276
Victoria	137,894	127,313	1,364	1,293
Queensland	141,570	165,757	1,307	1,465
South Aust.	166,481	52,913	1,687	490
West Aust.	87,055	108,963	780	958
Tasmania	—	284,245	—	2,389
Northern Territory	—	—	—	—
Aust. Cap. Territory	17,763	—	115	—
Commonwealth	127,785	121,983	1,259	1,140

Commonwealth averages are available for each of the ten-year periods ended 1940 to 1949 inclusive, and as will be observed from the next table, they reveal a definite trend towards less favourable experience as regards accidental deaths from poisoning, measured both in relation to population and to total deaths. The following are the figures:—

Ten-year average ended	To Population: One in	To Total Deaths: One in
1940	166,929	1,628
1941	145,657	1,452
1942	132,117	1,354
1943	191,222	1,986
1944	146,133	1,392
1945	136,561	1,301
1946	167,094	1,659
1947	125,223	1,204
1948	127,785	1,259
1949	121,983	1,140

General.

Other classifications of deaths of interest to chemists are tabulated in the Demography Bulletins. The following summary for the years 1948 and 1949 gives the

total of males first, followed by females, then the combined total:—

	1948			1949		
	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total
Suicide by Poisonous Gas	62	29	91	59	27	86
Food Poisoning	2	3	5	4	2	6
Accidental Absorption of Poisonous Gases	14	16	30	22	7	29
Snakebite	4	3	7	4	—	4

Of the seven cases of snakebite recorded in 1948, Queensland accounted for four cases (three male and one female), Western Australia two cases (one male and one female), and Tasmania one (female). The four deaths from snakebite in 1949 were reported from New South Wales (one) and Queensland (three).

It is hoped that the foregoing statistical review will be of use to the Pharmacy Boards in the various States, enabling them to check the figures quoted from the Demography Bulletins against the totals recorded within their own State borders from departmental records. Another aspect worthy of attention by the official bodies is the relation of the recorded experience to what has been aimed at in the drafting of regulations for the protection of the public. It is encouraging to note the decline in suicide by poisoning, but there is still scope for reduction of the deaths from accidental poisoning—such deaths become preventable according to the spread of education of the public to the hazards they face when handling poisons or poisonous substances. Such substances are not less noxious because they are in everyday use, as on farms or in certain large industrial establishments.

SOME RELIEF FROM POISONING STATISTICS.

Subtle

"That must have been a terrible accident. Were you unconscious?"

"No—but the doctor said if it had been anyone else it would have caused concussion of the brain."

The Right Idea.

The guest watched with amazement as the hostess tucked in to a huge plateful of pie.

"I thought you told me your doctor had put you on a diet," exclaimed the visitor.

"So he did," was the reply. "But I had my diet before you came. Now I'm having my dinner."

Confirmation Required.

"Tell me the truth, doctor. Do you think my husband will recover?"

"No, madam, I'm very much afraid he's going to die. But just to make sure I'm going to call in a specialist."

—From "The Alchemist," December, 1951.

CONGRATULATIONS TO A CENTENARIAN

The "Bulletin of the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy and Science" (October, 1951), carries the following note on its front page:—

"Dr. George C. Lippincott, 1871, recently observed the 101st anniversary of his birth. Earlier this year he observed the 80th anniversary of his graduation from his college and the 76th anniversary of his graduation from Jefferson Medical College.

"Dr. Lippincott is now the oldest living graduate of both institutions. Among the thousands of graduates of this college he holds the record for post-graduate longevity. His home is in Salem, N.J.

"In 1875 Dr. Lippincott joined the Navy, and 11 years later was retired because of a heart condition. He says he put himself then on a rest treatment and never took any medicine!"



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1. To purchase film.
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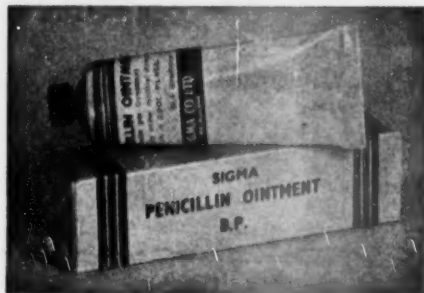
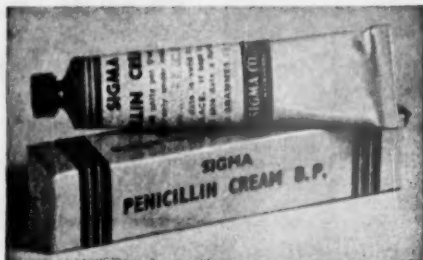
—hence, three opportunities to sell more goods and build up store traffic.

KODAK (AUSTRALASIA) PTY. LTD.
BRANCHES IN ALL STATES

SIGMA

PENICILLIN CREAM & OINTMENT B.P.

"The Chemists' Own Series"



Two Popular Sigma Penicillin Preparations now being prescribed throughout the Commonwealth.

Special Features

- Pure tin tubes ensure ease of application and freedom from contamination.
- Slip-off labels facilitate speedy, presentable dispensing.

Penicillin Cream B.P. ($\frac{1}{2}$ oz. tube) has a shelf life of three months if stored below 10 deg. C. (50 deg. F.).

SIGMA PENICILLIN CREAM SETS ($\frac{1}{2}$ oz. and 2 oz.) have a long shelf life of 9 months and enable the cream to be freshly and easily prepared when required. They are available as an alternative to the ready-to-use preparation.



From
THE PENICILLIN LABORATORIES
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SIGMA CO. LTD. MELBOURNE

Interstate Distributors:

The Wholesale Drug Co. Ltd.	— Sydney	Southern Drug Co. Ltd.	— Adelaide
Queensland Druggists Ltd.	— Brisbane	Rumbles Limited	— Perth

N.A.R.D. (U.S.A.)

National Association of Retail Druggists.

Annual Convention Attacks Problems of Competition

Mr. Eric Scott, Federal President of the Guild, who returned to Australia at the New Year following a tour of Great Britain, Europe and Northern America, brought with him a keen appreciation of the value of N.A.R.D. to its members. N.A.R.D. is to U.S.A. what the Guild is to Australia, and whilst in Chicago Mr. Scott spent a few hours gathering first-hand information on N.A.R.D. from top executives of the organisation.

The preliminary report on the 33rd Annual Convention of N.A.R.D., which we print below, is taken from "Drug Topics" of October 22, 1951.

Minneapolis.—The tough competition drug stores face today from supermarkets in the sale of drug store products can be beaten only by intensive merchandising, members of the National Association of Retail Druggists were warned by their top leaders at the group's 33rd annual convention, which was held in this city during the week ended October 20, 1951.

Not only is food store competition increasing, Dr. John W. Dargavel, N.A.R.D. secretary declared, but druggists are also suffering a loss in store traffic. The reduction has been about 12½ per cent. since 1947, Dr. Dargavel said.

The picture is far from black, however, he emphasised. "The drug store that is managed with ability . . . and with intelligent appraisals of the preferences of the consumers . . . will prosper despite the competition of the grocery outlets. The drug store owner inclined to cling to obsolete ideas is sure to go under sooner or later . . . and nothing can save him unless he turns toward the light of change in time."

Charles F. Gilson, president of the N.A.R.D., also saw food stores continuing "to expand and before long most of them will become regular suppliers of health and beauty products, and more than a few in addition will have a prescription department. They find the mark-up and the turnover of the typical drug store lines attractive. The competition of the supermarkets in particular and the other food outlets in general will grow instead of diminish."

In a study of the drug store lines of a supermarket in a New York City suburb, Mr. Gilson said, he noted the following commodity groups and the number of items carried. The figures include different sizes:—

Hair care (home waves, dyes, oils, tonics, rinses, etc.)	167
Dental needs	83
Shampoos	51
Baby goods	139
Feminine Hygiene	86
Foot care	27
Shaving supplies	131
First aid	72
General cosmetics	177
Miscellaneous (rubber gloves, hot water bottles, atomisers, etc.)	106

Most of the products stocked by the supermarket were well-known brands sold in every drug store, Mr. Gilson said.

The only way to meet this new competition, Mr. Gilson emphasised, is to "merchandise as most of us have never done."

Merchandising to Meet Competition.

Retail merchandising experts are agreed on the need of seven vital points, he declared:—

- (1) You must have a clean, bright store with a pleasant atmosphere of cordiality.
- (2) You must accent every special service available in a pharmacy.

- (3) You must install sizable open massed displays of the standard products that have been presold.

- (4) You must cater to the housewife.

- (5) You must advertise much more than the average store owner does now.

- (6) You must hire competent salespeople.

- (7) You must be alert to the activities of competitors.

"There are hundreds of facts you pass up every week and many of them could be made to produce business in your drug store," Mr. Gilson said. "They are in the faces of customers or in the inflection of their voices. You can find them in the literature of the manufacturers and drug field periodicals."

Food store competition also was emphasised in a speech, which was read for Charles R. Seward, N.A.R.D. executive committee chairman.

Mr. Seward was unable to address the convention personally because of the death of his wife. His speech was read by H. E. Henderson.

His speech urged adoption of corrective measures to counter food store competition and other developments, including the growth of clinic pharmacies.

"Manufacturers Concerned."

The talk indicated that many manufacturers in the drug field are concerned "over the drift of trade away from the drug store." Druggists are being criticised for "failure to make the most of the huge sums they spend to presell their products . . . and the total of the annual promotional expenditures of the manufacturers of cosmetics and drug items other than pharmaceuticals is in excess of 3,500 dollars per drug store," it was said.

Because conditions today make it necessary for a druggist to be more than just a competent pharmacist, the talk stated, the N.A.R.D. made one of its 1951 objectives the revision of pharmacy college curricula "to include practicable courses on economics of store operation."

Curricula of Pharmacy Colleges.

It was said responses from the deans of pharmacy schools indicate "that extensive agitation is necessary to procure the changes in the curricula of pharmacy colleges we believe to be important."

Discussing proposals to extend the present four-year pharmacy course, the speech stated: "The executive committee agrees with President Gilson that revised curricula of four years will be adequate for a long time and we continue to believe that the proposed extension of the pharmacy curricula is unsound."

"It is significant that the National Association of Boards of Pharmacy has gone on record against mandatory pharmacy curricula of more than four years. The members of the pharmacy boards, except for a small number, are druggists and they understand the practicable requirements of professional education since they are familiar with drug store operation and the service

that the public and the medical practitioners demand of pharmacy.

"Furthermore, the boards of pharmacy carry the responsibility to determine the qualifications of the candidates for registration. It seems to me that they should have the final word on the compulsory pharmacy curricula instead of the educators. It may be well for you delegates to take a stand in favour of the boards of pharmacy."

"Public Relations Campaign Needed to Restore Prestige."

Both Mr. Gilson and Mr. Seward's speech urged the adoption of a public relations programme to help regain public esteem for pharmacy.

Mr. Gilson pointed out that "pharmacy as a profession and the drug store as such enjoy much less prestige today than ever before, according to recent surveys. Articles in popular magazines, broadcasts and televised reports, newspaper stories, have left erroneous impressions in the minds of millions of people," he said.

Profession Hates Violators.

"One night last month I listened to a radio discussion on drug addiction. Barbiturates were included and it was declared to be a fact that goof balls (Translation lacking.—Ed.) can be purchased from some druggists."

Mr. Gilson said tape recordings made in drug stores were broadcast to show that while a number of druggists turned down requests for barbiturates, they were able to buy capsules in other stores.

"To counteract such publicity, we must make it clear to the public that the profession of pharmacy detests the fringe of druggists that violates the codes and rules of decency and that we strive to eliminate them from the profession of pharmacy," Mr. Gilson said.

"Also," he pointed out, "the belief is extensive that the prices on prescriptions are outrageous. Yet you know that most druggists charge too little to earn even a meagre profit. The public should be told the facts."

Dr. Dargavel said that the N.A.R.D. has actively aided its members to combat the competition of grocery outlets. He pointed to "sponsorship of a popular television show and collaboration with manufacturers in their efforts to convey to the public the advantages of the drug store as a supplier of health and beauty products" as two of the methods used.

N.A.R.D. joined in the sponsorship of the "Cavalcade of Stars" television show "in order to give the independent drug store proprietors in the major areas of population the benefits of a medium that has proved to be the most dynamic facility of communication and persuasion ever devised," Dr. Dargavel said. He urged druggists to capitalise on the show by tie-in window and interior displays and by briefing salespeople.

He also recommended that his listeners support all manufacturers who are supporting advertising campaigns on behalf of druggists.

Governmental Control of Prescription Services.

Discussing the fight to obtain relief from governmental control of prescription services, Dr. Dargavel said that the "Durham-Humphrey bill is en route to enactment." He pointed out that enactment of H.R. 3298 will implement eight points:—

- (1) Legalise refills except for restricted drugs.
- (2) Permit acceptance of telephoned prescriptions.
- (3) Remove from the shoulders of druggists the hazards of criminal liability for mislabeled medicinal shipped in interstate commerce.
- (4) Provide for an objective standard for the classification of legend drugs.
- (5) Establish a uniform legend.
- (6) Make it compulsory to affix the legend to medicinal which must carry it and vice versa, make it illegal to place the legend on drugs which can be sold over the counter.
- (7) Provide for more effective enforcement of the law against sales of drugs that are mislabelled to serve dishonest purposes.
- (8) Enable the druggists to serve the public adequately and more economically.

The blow struck by the U.S. Supreme Court against fair trade has not precipitated an all-out price war because a controlled economy resulting from the hostilities in Korea has restrained price-cutters, Dr. Dargavel said.

He warned, however, that "the escape from the price war that threatened the retailers of the nation is temporary. Once we are back to stabilised economic conditions, we will have to deal with cut-throat competition unless by then we have restored the full protection of fair trade."

A preliminary report on the N.A.R.D. Operating Cost Study was presented by Dr. Orin E. Burley, director of the survey.

The preliminary figures presented concerned two of the drug stores which were studied.

On this page are shown the results of the study of traffic in the two stores and the sex distribution of potential customers in each of the two stores. There were significant differences in the percentage of men and women customers in the stores, but very little difference in the number of children. The tables on this page present the details.

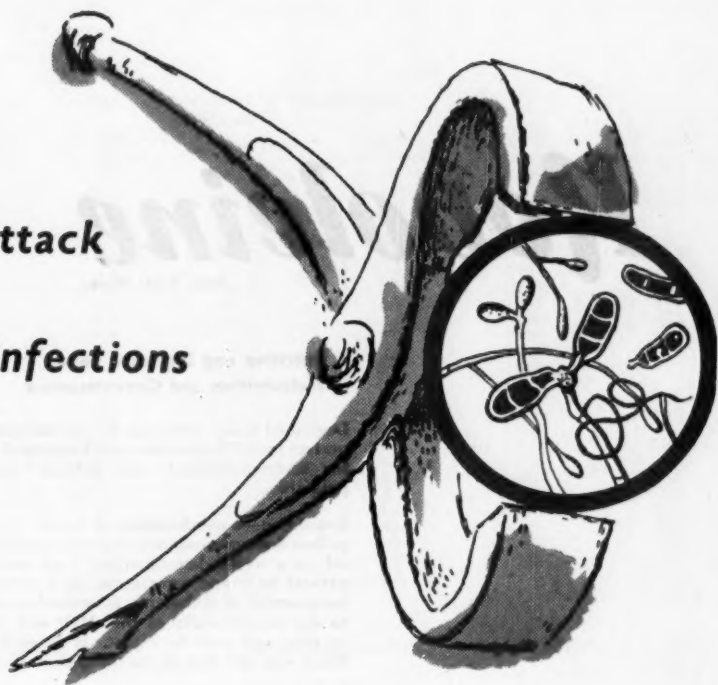
Shown above are tables giving the average daily number of transactions for a period of a year for the two stores.

The figures dealing with prescriptions and with invoice lines and dollar purchases in the stores also are given.

Traffic and Potential Customer Information.

STORE A		Daily incl. Sundays	Daily excl. Sundays
Average Number of Potential Customers Entering Store	Hourly 22	287	319
Average Transactions Per Potential Customer	.....	1.03	0.925
Average Sales Value Per Potential Customer	.....	\$0.452	\$0.450
Average Sales Per Transaction	.....	\$0.438	\$0.462
Average Sales—Daily	.....	\$129.65	\$143.67
Average Sales—Hourly	.....	\$9.96	\$9.91
STORE B		Daily incl. Sundays	Daily excl. Sundays
Average Number of Potential Customers Entering Store	Hourly 21	269	298
Average Transactions Per Potential Customer	.....	1.28	1.28
Average Sales Value Per Potential Customer	.....	\$0.637	\$0.644
Average Sales Per Transaction	.....	\$0.497	\$0.511
Average Sales—Daily	.....	\$171.30	\$191.91
Average Sales—Hourly	.....	\$13.31	\$13.23

**Combined attack
on fungal infections**



The combined use of Mycil Ointment and Mycil Dusting Powder provides effective *non-mercurial treatment* for athlete's foot and other fungal infections of the skin.

Mycil Ointment penetrates deeply to the site of infection.

Mycil Dusting Powder protects against re-infection after clinical cure has been effected and is a useful agent with which to combat excessive perspiration.

'MYCIL' Ointment in collapsible metal tubes.
Dusting powder in sprinkler drums.

Further information is available on request from :

THE BRITISH DRUG HOUSES (AUSTRALIA, PTY.) LTD. 250 PITT STREET, SYDNEY
LONDON • TORONTO • BOMBAY • JOHANNESBURG • AUCKLAND

MVC/1

Roboleine

Reg. Trade Mark

A Nutritive and Digestive Food in Malnutrition and Convalescence

Described many years ago by the British Medical Journal as "a perfect food," Roboleine is still regarded as the ideal preparation for under-nourished and delicate children, and the most palatable.

Roboleine—a combination of cream of malt, egg yolk, red and yellow bone marrow and the unsaponifiable fraction of cod liver oil—is a well-balanced mixed food containing the vitamins in natural form and association. It is interesting to note that one teaspoonful of Roboleine is equivalent, in terms of Vitamin D, to one tablespoonful of B.P. Malt and Cod Liver Oil. Delicious to take and easy to digest. It is ideal for convalescents and those who are run down through over-strain of mind or body.

Roboleine stimulates the appetite, builds up resistance and feeds the nerves and tissues. Your invalid and child patients will enjoy this real health-giving addition to their diet.



In 12 oz. and 36 oz. jars.

From all Wholesalers throughout Australia and New Zealand.

Manufactured in the Laboratories of

OPPENHEIMER, SON & CO. LTD.

Handforth Laboratories
Clapham Road, London

Represented by **MUIR & NEIL PTY. LTD.**, 479 KENT ST., SYDNEY • MELBOURNE • AUCKLAND

Sex Distribution of Potential Customers.

	% Store A	% Store B
Men	49.3	61.9
Women	36.7	24.5
Children	14.0	13.6
Total	100.0	100.0

Average Daily Number of Transactions.

STORE A

Month	Average Daily Transactions	Per Cent. Deviation from Average	Average Daily Sales	Per Cent. Deviation from Average	Av. Sales Volume per Transaction	Per Cent. Deviation from Average
June, 1950	353	19.3	\$128.86	-0.6	\$0.365	-16.7
July	343	15.9	125.86	-2.9	0.367	-16.2
Aug.	317	7.1	119.64	-7.7	0.377	-13.9
Sept.	321	8.4	129.42	-0.2	0.403	-8.0
Oct.	292	-1.4	124.29	-4.1	0.426	-2.7
Nov.	267	-9.8	123.79	-4.5	0.464	5.9
Dec.	283	-4.4	147.90	14.1	0.523	19.4
Jan., 1951	274	-7.4	129.50	-0.1	0.473	8.0
Feb.	263	-11.1	132.75	2.4	0.505	15.3
March	280	-5.2	138.90	7.1	0.496	13.2
April	264	-10.8	128.73	-0.7	0.488	11.4
May	279	-5.7	125.33	-3.3	0.449	2.5
Annual Average	296		\$129.65		0.438	

STORE B

June, 1950	391	13.3	\$170.33	-0.6	\$0.436	-12.3
July	371	7.5	160.87	-6.1	0.434	-12.7
Aug.	362	4.9	156.25	-8.8	0.432	-13.1
Sept.	348	0.9	162.85	-4.9	0.468	-5.8
Oct.	326	-5.5	152.61	-10.9	0.468	-5.8
Nov.	304	-11.9	156.70	-8.5	0.515	PI 3.6
Dec.	339	-1.7	207.80	-21.3	0.613	23.3
Jan., 1951	327	-5.2	180.13	5.2	0.551	10.9
Feb.	331	-4.1	184.07	7.5	0.556	11.9
March	338	-2.0	185.35	8.2	0.548	10.3
April	337	-2.3	165.53	-3.4	0.491	-1.2
May	370	7.2	174.96	2.1	0.473	-4.8
Annual Average	345		\$171.30		0.497	

Prescription Information.

	Store A	Store B
Number of Prescriptions Sold:		
Total	7924	9388
Daily	22.1	25.8
Average Value Per Prescription	\$1.62	\$1.65
Number of Transactions	6405	6147
Average Value Per Transaction	\$2.00	\$170

Invoice Lines and Dollar Purchases of Stores A and B.

	Store A	Store B	Store A	Store B
Total (ex. Mag. and Ftn.)	9076	11,166	\$25,658	\$36,518
Rx and Drug	2445	2,737	8,238	10,745
Proprietarys	2182	2,321	4,726	7,152
Toiletries	1232	1,720	2,594	4,009
Sundries	1446	2,026	4,979	6,369
Tobacco	1056	1,126	4,022	6,142
Confections	715	1,236	1,069	2,101

HEALTH SERVICES IN JERSEY

The Health Service in Jersey has no parallel in the United Kingdom. The Insular Insurance Bill, about which so much has lately been heard, is not concerned with health and is a contributory pension and sick benefit scheme. Since total contributions vary between 2/7 and 5/8 per week, shared between employer and employee, it can easily be seen why the Bill is unpopular. The benefits include payments during sickness and a retirement pension, at age of 65 for men and 60 for women, of 26/- a week.

Several schemes for health services are in operation, all having sprung from a form of parish relief. For instance, any needy person already receiving parish benefit can see the police surgeon, or in the case of country parishes a particular doctor, who writes a prescription, the cost of which is met by the parish concerned. These prescriptions can be dispensed by any pharmacist, but in practice, not all pharmacists on the island handle them. Any person on the island can go to the State-owned general hospital, be medically examined and receive out-patient treatment entirely free. A person who finds the cost of a prescription too great

can obtain help from the constable of the parish. This usually occurs when a patient, on collecting a prescription, finds the cost excessive. The pharmacist concerned obtains permission from the appropriate authority to debit the cost to the patient's parish.

When X-ray or other treatment is necessary a charge is made, but token payments are accepted. Hospitalisation is charged at the cost of 7/- per day and is payable by the patient, but there again, if the patient is unable to pay he is transferred to the poor law department and the parish concerned becomes responsible for his keep. None of these schemes applies to spectacles, teeth and appliances, though in all cases of need help can be obtained. Investigation into the applicant's circumstances is the rule rather than the exception.

Although these schemes are almost entirely free, there is not a great deal of abuse; they are thought to carry the stigma of charity. The number of people using the hospital, however, is increasing, and local pharmacists suffer to a slight extent. For example, sales of insulin by retail are very small, since nearly all the local diabetics—and there are many—use the hospital for free supplies of insulin, syringes, needles, surgical spirit and even cotton wool.

M.S.G. = £.s.d.?

By A. W. Billitzer.

Many a chemical compound, well known to that science which seems to rejoice in naming its discoveries in a manner utterly unintelligible to the layman, has led an obscure life in text books or research files to be catapulted into the headlines under such code names as M. & B. or D.D.T. But usually chemicals have to prove their worth under stringent tests before achieving such distinction. Given the necessary facilities this is a comparatively easy matter where the relief of sickness or the eradication of insect pests is concerned.

But what if such an intangible as the taste of foods is the test object? A medicine may taste bad or an insect poison be dangerous to animals. Still, it will bid fair to be a market success if it fulfills the claims put forward in respect of it. Quite otherwise where human food is concerned. Once it has been established that a substance is at least harmless at all times to the consumer it requires an enterprising manufacturer or a new demand by a market of satisfactory potentialities, or both, to bring it to the fore.

Frequently substances used in the food industry have long been used in an impure state in some part of the world without ever receiving anything more than passing attention as a curious item peculiar to certain countries. Chocolate and tea have by now become so well established that we scarcely any more think of them as comparative newcomers to our food list. In the United States a substance which has been known and used by the Japanese and Chinese, by the former under the name of *aji-no-motospirit* of flavour—has in the years following the end of the last war achieved sufficient importance in the canning industry to warrant the expenditure of several millions of dollars on the erection of factories for its production.

In distinction to the rather impure product used in the East for centuries Mono Sodium Glutamate as produced in the U.S. is a pure substance. It has neither colour nor taste and looks much like coarse flour from which it differs by a ready solubility in water. Since pure M.S.G. does also not impart any odour to the food to which it is added, the importance attached to its use in the factories of the exceedingly large canning industry of the U.S. might appear puzzling at first sight.

The flat taste of a dish lacking salt is well known. But even in cases where an adequate amount of salt was used for seasoning the result may still be "uninspiring." If an expert chef and an average cook were given the same ingredients which would produce the better gravy? Perhaps the excellence is merely due to slow simmering in one case, while a short, sharp boiling was considered sufficient in the other. And this might well be very close to the truth since slow heating can liberate glutamic acid from foods containing it, while heating for a shorter time, even though a higher temperature, would not have this effect. The fact that glutamic acid is not present in foods as such, but as part of a larger molecule makes it understandable that only after the complex compound has been broken down can the now liberated glutamic acid exert its flavour promoting property.

In the case of canned foods efficiency and output of the factory are such important points that the slow heat treatment which would help to set the glutamic acid free, is out of the question. It must also not be forgotten that long cooking impairs the vitamin content and often damages the colour of vegetables. It would therefore be easier and cheaper to add M.S.G.

The spade work on the exploration of the efficiency of this addendum when used in small quantities, 0.5-3 per cent., was, of course, done by professional tasters

who supervise the flavours of all batches of canned foods so that they conform to those standards the buying public is known to favour. Now M.S.G. is shipped to the canneries in 200 lb. drums, a clear proof that those expert investigators knew the likes of the customer's palate.

The effect produced by the addition of M.S.G. to foods is of a rather peculiar nature. It can be best described as balancing, blending and rounding off. Since M.S.G. has no odour or flavour of its own to contribute it can only have one other effect, namely that of accentuating the flavour inherent in the canned material. The natural flavour of such foods as meats, sea food, asparagus, beans, cauliflower is accentuated. In addition to this some more remarkable effects have been found which are comparable to flavour conservation. There is, however, nothing to suggest that M.S.G. acts as a food preservative. For instance, either reconditioned vegetables, prepared from dehydrated materials, or greens which are likely to have to be kept hot on steam in restaurants are liable to develop off-flavours. These are eliminated by the addition of M.S.G. If this property extended to meat and fish, it might prove dangerous in the hands of unscrupulous cooks, who could use it to mask the characteristic odour and flavour of stale, or even partly decomposed, food of this nature. Luckily this is not the case. On the other hand that shade of earthiness and peel which is sometimes very difficult to keep out of potatoes when cooked on the large scale can be entirely suppressed, as also that peculiar sharpness in onions which gives food prepared with them such a pungent odour.

As can only be expected, not all foods benefit by the addition of M.S.G. Fruit juices, some baked goods, and cooked cereals show no difference whatever. Dairy products, however, are prone to acquire a distinct "cowey" taste. Paradoxically though it may seem, glutamic acid has been identified as one of the constituents which give cheese its flavour. Here, therefore, synthesis *in vivo* is still the superior process. Another remarkable feature is the fact that M.S.G. requires the presence of salt to exhibit its greatest power at the so-called threshold concentration, i.e., that point where the smallest quantity of M.S.G. just begins to exert its flavour promoting effect. As a curiosity it might be mentioned that the bitter taste after the use of saccharine is eliminated by the addition of M.S.G.

Being a member of the large group of compounds called amino acids many of which are essential as parts of a well-balanced diet; clinical experiments were also carried out with M.S.G. in cases where a deficiency of this nature was considered to be a possible cause. Investigations were carried out on mentally backward patients whose ages ranged from six months to 17½ years. Standard tests applied to them before, during, and after treatment, which covered about two years, showed encouraging results when up to one ounce of M.S.G. per day was included in the food. Definite improvement could be achieved in this way. The most marked progress was noticeable during the first six months of treatment, but no betterment was detectable after the treatment had been continued for one year. During all this time the normal teaching methods applied to backward children had to be continued. Far from being a wonder drug in this respect M.S.G. did at least enliven the receptiveness and ability of these so unfortunately handicapped.

From the point of manufacture of M.S.G. as a food canning additive, processing equipment, raw materials, and, last, but not least, safeguarding the factory personnel's health while in contact with the materials involved, have all to be considered.

A number of vegetable products have been and are used for the extraction of M.S.G. The choice of the raw material depends largely on its free availability, together with the comparative ease of disposal of by-products. In Japan soybeans and wheat were used. In the United States wheat, maize, and the effluents of the beet sugar industry, these liquors are known as Steffens waste, are the most important. The last, though the most easily treated, are unobtainable in countries where sugar is produced from cane. Gluten is that part of wheat or maize starch which finally yields M.S.G. Despite the fact that the richer source of glutamic acid, wheat gluten, contains it to the extent of 35 per cent., the drawback lies in the fact that wheat flour only contains 5-14 per cent. gluten on a dry weight basis. It would therefore require 10 lbs. of flour to produce some 5 ounces of mono sodium glutamate. In Australia, where wheat would probably be the source of the gluten, a market would have to be found to dispose of the gluten-free starch forming the by-product. Specialised starches, fermentations to alcohol, starch conversion syrups, and conversion into dextrose, are some of the possible outlets. These were easy ones in the U.S. during the war, when synthetic rubber required large quantities of alcohol and the price of corn (maize) syrup was controlled, but not that made from wheat starch. But even there wheat starch is no longer competitive with maize though the latter's starch has a lower gluten content.

There are also technical difficulties in the isolation of glutamic acid from gluten. The separation of the gluten from the starch is a simple washing-out process. The flour is treated with water, which carried the starch grains away, leaving the gluten behind as a doughy, elastic mass. The next step, the breaking up of the complicated proteins of the gluten to obtain a mixture of amino acids, in which glutamic acid predominates, can only be carried out by boiling with either hydrochloric or sulphuric acid. The latter is usually employed in the concentrated state. Since this acid is highly corrosive, glasslined autoclaves have to be used. The more leisurely Japanese method of boiling in a granite pot, weighing some ten tons, would be too time consuming. The only material which could be treated with alkalis for the recovery of glutamic acid, Steffens waste, is not obtainable in Australia. The reason for the permissibility of the much less corrosive alkalis being usable in the last case is due to the fact that here glutamic acid is not present as part of a protein molecule.

As is the case with so many other natural products glutamic acid occurs in three identical chemical forms which only differ in physical properties—optical rotation—and physiological effect. Only one of the optically active forms, the d form, has the property of affecting the taste cells of the tongue, i.e., has a flavour promoting effect when added to foodstuffs. And since the racemic form, which is not flavour promoting, would be obtained by alkaline treatment of the gluten the use of concentrated acids in this hydrolysis step, and consequently the need for constructional material resistant to these acids, is unavoidable.

After d-glutamic acid, together with other amino acids, has been liberated in the acid hydrolysis treatment, its separation and purification precede the final step that yields mono sodium glutamate. The problem of corrosion is much to the fore throughout. Witness the fact that the first plant set up in the U.S. for the production of M.S.C. was literally corroded away in one year (this happened before 1940).

There is, however, one bright spot in the aspect of this manufacturing process which offers such difficulties to the chemical engineer — there are no health hazards. Apart from routine precautions required in the handling of concentrated acids no risks have been found. Exposure to M.S.G. dust has no detrimental effects whatever; on the contrary, the appetite is stimulated.

• THE ONLY A.P.C. THAT PREVENTS ASPIRIN IRRITATION!



NOW.. MORE PROPAIN SOLD THAN EVER BEFORE!

A.P.C. users have been quick to appreciate the unique qualities of Propain. That's why it has had such a quick rise to best seller class. Are you getting your share of this profitable demand? If not, make a show of Propain now.

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H. C. SLEIGH LIMITED
in conjunction with
**The Federated Pharmaceutical Service Guild
of Australia**

Pharmaceutical Benefits

Amendments to the Table

The following amendments to the Table of Pharmaceutical Benefits, dated August 1, 1951, as issued by the Commonwealth Government, are notified for general information:—

(Effective from January 1, 1952.)

Item No.

- 4 ADRENALIN TARTRATE—**
Add the following:—
Bull:
1 in 1,000, 1 cc. amp. 4/- for 6
Amend basic price as follows:—
1 in 1,000, 1 cc. amp. 4/- for 6
- 10 ATROPINE SULPHATE—**
Add the following:—
Bull:
1/150 gr. per cc., 1 cc. amp. 4/- for 6
1/100 gr. per cc., 1 cc. amp. 4/- for 6
Amend basic price as follows:—
1/150 gr. per cc., 1 cc. amp. 4/- for 6
- 16A CALCIUM PARA-AMINO SALICYLATE—**
Amend "Aminacyl" to "Aminacyl Granulate"
Amend prices as follows:—
Aminacyl Granulate:
100 G. tin 33/8 for 1
400 G. tin 116/8 for 1
- 26A DAPSONE—**
Amend "Avlosulphone" to "Avlosulfon"
- 31 DEXTROSE SOLUTION (AQUEOUS)—**
Amend price as follows:—
Bull:
50 per cent., 50 cc. amp. . . 45/4 for 12
- 32 DIAMORPHINE HYDROCHLORIDE—**
Add the following:—
Bull:
1/12 gr. amp. 5/4 for 6
1/6 gr. amp. 5/4 for 6
Amend basic prices as follows:—
1/12 gr. amp. 5/4 for 6
1/6 gr. amp. 5/4 for 6
- 41 DIMERCAPROL; B.A.L.—**
Amend price as follows:—
Boots:
2 cc. amp. 32/- for 12
Amend basic price as follows:—
2 cc. amp. 32/- for 12
- 45A DIPHThERIA PROPHYLACTIC—**
Amend price as follows:—
P.D. & Co.:
10 cc. vial 19/4 for 1
Amend basic price as follows:—
10 cc. vial 19/4 for 1
- 46 DISTILLED WATER—**
Add the following:—
Bull:
2 cc. amp. 3/4 for 6
5 cc. amp. 4/8 for 6
10 cc. amp. 6/- for 6
- 49 EPHEDRINE HYDROCHLORIDE—**
Add the following:—
Bull:
1 gr. per 1 cc. amp. 8/- for 12
1 gr. per 1 cc. amp. 8/- for 12
- 52 ERGOT (Prepared)—**
Amend price as follows:—
H. F. Harvey:
4 gr. tab. 4/- for 25

Item No.

- 65 HEPARIN—**
Amend prices as follows:—
B.D.H.:
1,000 U. per cc., 5 cc. vial 11/8 for 1
5,000 U. per cc., 5 cc. vial 50/- for 1
- 72 HYOSCINE HYDROBROMIDE—**
Add the following:—
Bull:
1/150 gr. amp. 4/- for 6
1/100 gr. amp. 4/- for 6
1/75 gr. amp. 4/- for 6
Amend basic prices as follows:—
1/150 gr. amp. 4/- for 6
1/100 gr. amp. 4/- for 6
1/75 gr. amp. 4/- for 6
- 86 MEPACRINE HYDROCHLORIDE—**
Amend price as follows:—
Avlon:
0.1 G. tab. 6/- for 100
- 87 MEPACRINE METHANESULPHONATE—**
Amend price as follows:—
Avlon:
0.12 G. amp. 7/8 for 5
Amend basic price as follows:—
0.12 G. amp. 7/8 for 5
- 94 MORPHINE SULPHATE—**
Add the following:—
Bull:
1/8 gr. amp. 5/8 for 6
1/4 gr. amp. 5/8 for 6
1/2 gr. amp. 5/8 for 6
1 gr. amp. 5/8 for 6
Amend basic prices as follows:—
1/8 gr. amp. 5/8 for 6
1/4 gr. amp. 5/8 for 6
1/2 gr. amp. 5/8 for 6
1 gr. amp. 5/8 for 6
- 99 MORPHINE with ATROPINE (E)—**
Add the following:—
Bull:
1 amp. 5/8 for 6
Amend basic price as follows:—
1 amp. 5/8 for 6
- 101 MORPHINE with ATROPINE (G)—**
Add the following:—
Bull:
1 amp. 5/8 for 6
Amend basic price as follows:—
1 amp. 5/8 for 6
- 104 MORPHINE with HYOSCINE—**
Add the following:—
Bull:
1 cc. amp. 5/8 for 6
Amend basic price as follows:—
1 cc. amp. 5/8 for 6
- 119 PENICILLIN—**
Where applicable prices of the undermentioned sizes are to be amended, as follows, for all manufacturers listed. Basic prices are to be amended accordingly.
5,000 U. amp. 1/9 for 1
15,000 U. amp. 1/11 for 1
100,000 U. amp. 2/- for 1
200,000 U. amp. 3/- for 1
500,000 U. amp. 5/4 for 1
1 million U. amp. 9/4 for 1
2 million U. amp. 18/1 for 1



**There are
over 350**

M&B Pharmaceutical chemicals

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IODIDES
BISMUTH SALTS
BARBITURATES
CITRATES
COCAINE AND SALTS
CAFFEINE AND SALTS
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wholesalers throughout
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offer a standard of
quality and uniformity
which provides the
soundest possible basis
for accurate dispensing**

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MAY & BAKER LTD



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CH3160

Item No.

124B PHENOBARBITONE—

Add the following:—

Bull:

3 gr. per 1 cc. amp. 5/11 for 6

Amend basic price as follows:—

3 gr. per 1 cc. amp. 5/11 for 6

127A PHYSOSTIGMINE SULPHATE—

Add the following:—

P.D. & Co.:

1/100 gr. hypo. tab. 2/4 for 25

132 PROCAINE PENICILLIN (CRYSTALLINE)—

Where applicable prices of the undermentioned sizes are to be amended, as follows, for all manufacturers listed except Procillin dry and Procillin dry fort. Basic prices are to be amended accordingly.

300,000 U. amp. 5/4 for 1

400,000 U. amp. 6/- for 1

900,000 U. amp. 11/4 for 1

1,200,000 U. amp. 14/- for 1

2,000,000 U. amp. 23/- for 1

3,000,000 U. amp. 32/8 for 1

Add the following:—

Penaquacaine G:

500,000 U. amp. 6/8 for 1

1,500,000 U. amp. 17/7 for 1

Penaquacaine G Fortified:

667,000 U. amp. 8/8 for 1

These sizes and prices are to be inserted in the basic prices also.

133 PROCAINE PENICILLIN (OILY)—

Amend prices as follows:—

Avloprocil:

300,000 U. per cc., 10 cc. amp. 38/4 for 1

Comproten:

400,000 U. per cc., 10 cc. amp. 47/4 for 1

A. & H.:

300,000 U. per cc., 10 cc. amp. 38/4 for 1

Boots:

300,000 U. per cc., 10 cc. amp. 38/4 for 1

C.S.L.:

300,000 U. per cc., 10 cc. amp. 38/4 for 1

Glaxo:

300,000 U. per cc., 10 cc. amp. 38/4 for 1

Sigma:

300,000 U. per 1 cc. amp. . . 6/5 for 1

300,000 U. per cc., 10 cc. amp. 38/4 for 1

Amend basic prices accordingly.

134 PROGUNIL HYDROCHLORIDE—

Amend price as follows:—

Paludrine:

0.1 G. tab. 7/5 for 100

Amend basic price as follows:—

0.1 G. tab. 7/5 for 100

149 SODIUM CHLORIDE PHYSIOLOGICAL SOLUTION, NORMAL SALINE—

Add the following:—

Bull:

20 cc. amp. 10/- for 6

50 cc. amp. 38/9 for 12

Amend prices as follows:—

Bull:

2 cc. amp. 3/4 for 6

5 cc. amp. 4/8 for 6

10 cc. amp. 6/- for 6

Amend basic prices as follows:—

2 cc. amp. 3/4 for 6

5 cc. amp. 4/8 for 6

10 cc. amp. 6/- for 6

20 cc. amp. 10/- for 6

50 cc. amp. 36/9 for 12

Item No.

151 SODIUM PARA-AMINOSALICYLATE—

Add the following:—

Osacyl:

5 gr. tab. 109/9 for 500

7½ gr. tab. 137/1 for 500

Amend price as follows:—

Aminacyl:

5 gr. tab. 39/3 for 250

Amend basic price as follows:—

5 gr. tab. 39/3 for 250

152B* STILBOESTROL—

Amend prices as follows:—

B.D.H.:

1 mg. amp. 5/4 for 6

5 mg. amp. 6/- for 6

157 SULPHADIMIDINE—

Amend price as follows:—

Sulphamezathine:

7½ gr. tab. 18/- for 100

Amend basic price as follows:—

7½ gr. tab. 18/- for 100

158* SULPHAGUANIDINE—

Amend price as follows:—

Avlon:

7½ gr. tab. 9/4 for 100

168A* TESTOSTERONE PROPIONATE—

Add the following:—

Perandren:

50 mg. per cc., 10 cc. vial 144/- for 1

Testogenine:

25 mg. per cc., 1 cc. amp. 44/- for 6

Boots:

25 mg. per cc., 1 cc. amp. 25/- for 3

171 THEOPHYLLINE with ETHYLENEDIAMINE—

Amend prices as follows:—

Aminophylline—Faulding:

1½ gr. tab. 8/8 for 100

Cardophyllin:

1½ gr. tab. 10/- for 100

171A THIACETAZONE—

Add the following:—

Seroden:

50 mg. tab. 12/- for 100

Amend basic price as follows:—

50 mg. tab. 12/- for 100

181 VITAMIN B12—

Add the following:—

Anacodin:

50 γ per 1 cc. amp. 40/- for 6

184 VITAMIN K (Oral)—

Add the following:—

H. F. Harvey:

10 mg. tab. 9/- for 100

To be effective from December 1.

120 PENICILLIN (OILY)—

Amend price as follows:—

C.S.L.:

125,000 U. per cc., 10 cc. amp. 30/- for 1

Transfer of Product.

Attention is drawn to the transfer of Neptal under item 89 to item 88A. See Price amendments, No. 14.

PROPRIETARY INDEX.

Add the following:—

Osacyl, Ciba 151

Seroden, A. & H. 171A

Testogenine, F. & McA. 168A



50% PROFIT *on cost!*

Yes! When you buy 3 dozen No. 1 size VINCENT's A.P.C. you get 50% profit on cost! With a profit margin like that VINCENT's is certainly a line it pays you to support!

QUICK TURNOVER!

The big, steady demand for VINCENT's turns over your stock at a fast, profitable rate! Get behind VINCENT's! Display it and cash in on the vigorous advertising! Reap the extra profit!

CONTINUOUS ADVERTISING CAMPAIGN!

Here is the complete advertising and merchandising programme to bring business to you!

- Strikingly effective advertisements in full colour, monogravure and black and white!
- Frequent announcements over more than fifty (50) radio stations!
- Eye-catching posters in the pick positions of the Commonwealth.
- Colourful point-of-sale display material.

VINCENT's complete advertising and merchandising programme is worthy of your support! Display VINCENT's and take advantage of this complete advertising programme!

SELL VINCENT'S WITH CONFIDENCE!

(To become effective from February 1, 1952.)

Item No.

- 1 Acetarsol Soluble.
Omit all references to the 5 cc. amp.
- 11 Aureomycin.
Amend price as follows:—
250 mg. cap. 87/4 for 16
- 23 Chiniolon.
Amend prices as follows:—
Avlon—
0.25 G. tab. 5/7 for 25
0.5 G. tab. 8/3 for 25
Amend basic price as follows:—
0.5 G. tab. 8/3 for 25
- 36 Digitoxin—
Amend prices as follows:—
Nativelle—
0.2 mg. per 1 cc. amp. 18/11 for 6
0.1 mg. tab. 16/1 for 40
0.2 mg. tab. 19/5 for 40
0.25 mg. tab. 21/8 for 40
Amend basic prices as follows:—
0.2 mg. per 1 cc. amp. 18/11 for 6
0.25 mg. tab. 21/8 for 40
- 44 Diphtheria Prophylactic.
Delete all reference to the 1 cc. amp.
- 111 Ouabain.
Amend prices as follows:—
Nativelle—
0.25 mg. amp. 22/1 for 6
0.5 mg. amp. 23/11 for 6
Amend basic prices as follows:—
0.25 mg. amp. 22/1 for 6
0.5 mg. amp. 23/11 for 6
- 117 Para-Aminosalicylic Acid.
Add the following:—
H. F. Harvey—
0.3 G. tab. 106/8 for 500
0.5 G. tab. 130/- for 500
- 120 Penicillin (Oily).
Delete all reference to C.S.L. products.
Amend basic prices as follows:—
125,000 U. per cc., 2 cc. amp. 14/8 for 1
Omit all reference to 300,000 U. per cc., 2 cc. amp.
- 122 Pethidine Hydrochloride.
Amend price as follows:—
Avlon—
50 mg. per cc., 25 cc. bottle 12/3 for 1
Amend basic price as follows:—
50 mg. per cc., 25 cc. bottle 12/3 for 1
- 132 Procaine Penicillin (Crystalline).
Add the following:—
Cilicaine Fortified 2,000,000 U.
amp. 23/- for 1
Cilicaine Simplex 3,000,000 U.
amp. 32/8 for 1
- 133 Procaine Penicillin (Oily).
Amend prices as follows:—
Fauldings, 300,000 U. per cc.,
10 cc. amp. 38/4 for 1
Sigma, 300,000 U. per 1 cc. amp. 10/8 for 1
- 134 Proguanil Hydrochloride.
Amend price as follows:—
Paludrine, 0.1 G. tab. 8/5 for 100
Amend basic price as follows:—
0.1 G. tab. 8/5 for 100

Item No.

- 138 Quinidine Sulphate.
Amend price as follows:—
Quinidine, 0.5 G. per 10 cc.
amp. 32/- for 2
Amend basic price as follows:—
0.5 G. per 10 cc. amp. 32/- for 2
- 151 Sodium Para-Aminosalicylate.
Add the following:—
H. F. Harvey—
0.3 G. tab. 106/8 for 500
0.5 G. tab. 130/- for 500
- 152B Stilboestran.
Add the following:—
H. F. Harvey—
1 mg. tab. 3/4 for 100
5 mg. tab. 8/- for 100
- 155 Sulphacetamide.
Add the following:—
Acetocid, 7½ gr. tab. 26/8 for 100
- 157 Sulphadimidine.
Amend price as follows:—
Sulphamezathine, 7½ gr. tab. 20/- for 100
Amend basic price as follows:—
7½ gr. tab. 20/- for 100
- 171 Theophylline with Ethylenediamine.
Add the following:—
Aminophylline-Simanite—
1½ gr. tab. 7/9 for 100
Diurophylin—
0.25 G. per 10 cc. I.V. amp. 14/8 for 6
1½ gr. tab. 13/4 for 100
Amend basic price as follows:—
1½ gr. tab. 7/9 for 100
- 172 Thiouracin.
Omit, under Avlon, all reference to 0.2 G. tab.
- 173 Thiouracil Methyl.
Amend prices as follows:—
Avlon—
0.1 G. tab. 4/11 for 100
0.2 G. tab. 9/1 for 100

Proprietary Index.

- Add the following:—
Acetocid, British Schering 155
Diurophylin, McDonald Charles 171

MY CREED

This is my creed: To do some good,
To bear my ills without complaining,
To press on as a brave man should
For honours that are worth the gaining.

To seek no profits where I may,
By winning them bring grief to others;
To do some service day by day
In helping on my toiling brothers.

This is my creed: To close my eyes
To little faults of those around me;
To strive to be when each day dies
Some better than the morning found me.

To ask for no unearned applause,
To cross no river until I reach it.
To see the merit of the cause
Before I follow those who preach it . . .

To keep my standards always high,
To find my task and always do it:
This is my creed—I wish that I
Could learn to shape my action to it.
—“The S.A. Storekeepers’ Journal,” Jan. 15, 1952.

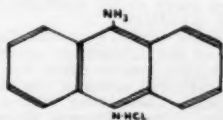
Trade Mark
MONACRIN

Brand of AMINACRINE HYDROCHLORIDE

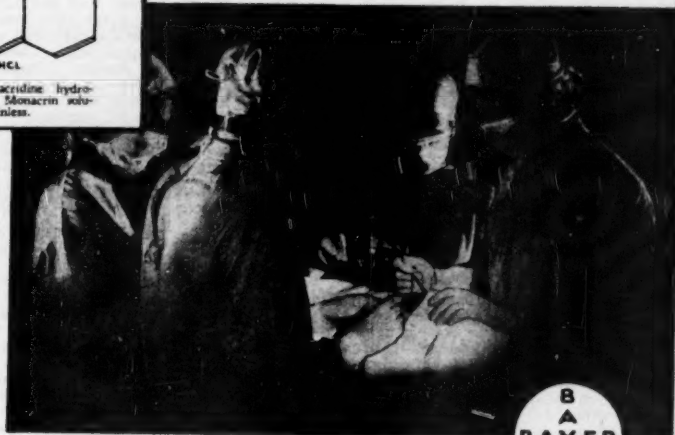
the Surgeon's assistant



MONACRIN, usually employed in 1:1000 solution, is an effective antiseptic for the prevention and treatment of sepsis in wounds. It is active in the presence of blood and pus. Drug resistance is unknown.



Monacrin is 5-aminoacridine hydrochloride monohydrate. Monacrin solutions are stable and stainless.



Trade



Mark

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Distributors: Fassett & Johnson Ltd., 36-40 Chalmers Street, Sydney.

RM.2.

The Women Pharmacists' Page

A page devoted to reports of the activities of the branches of the Women Pharmacists' Association of the various States.

Correspondent: Miss A. K. Anderson.

On the suggestion of the Board of Management of A.J.P., and with the unanimous agreement of the representatives of the Women Pharmacists' Association from all States at the Brisbane Conference, it was decided to have a Women's Page in the Journal. This will enable full reports to be given of meetings, discussions and lectures in all States, and should be of great interest to women pharmacists throughout the Commonwealth.

In a letter received recently from Miss M. Witt, President of the Victorian Women Pharmacists' Association, she mentioned having attended a party given by the National Association of Women Pharmacists at which she met several women from Australia, one from Canada, and one from France. Miss Witt stressed the importance of all visiting women pharmacists to join the National Association. The subscription is 10/- per annum, and the help and contacts given to visitors invaluable.

The October issue of "News Letter," which is a monthly publication issued by the National Association of Women Pharmacists, contained an interesting article written by Mrs. Meldrum on her Australian visit.

VICTORIA.

This year the annual "at home" took the form of a Christmas party which was held at the College on Wednesday evening, December 5.

Mrs. Ivan Thompson, Acting President, received the guests at the entrance to the Museum, which was transformed for the evening by large bowls of mixed flowers and a lighted Christmas tree which was the main decoration. This added much to the festive occasion, as did the carols sung by the 100 and more guests which started off the party.

During the evening a letter from England from Miss Witt was read by Mrs. Thompson, and everyone was pleased to hear first-hand information of our President.

For entertainment we had items from Miss Hurd, who gave delightful pianoforte solos, and from Miss Sackville, who again amused us immensely with her well-portrayed character sketches.

The supper provided by the Committee was much enjoyed, as were the drinks served earlier in the evening.

The singing of "Auld Lang Syne" ended a delightful party.

THE ASSOCIATION OF WOMEN PHARMACISTS OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

N.S.W. Association Interests Itself in New National Tuberculosis Association.

The annual Christmas party was held again this year at the Pickwick Club, Sydney, and was its usual success. The Committee this year nominated the Spastic Centre, Mosman, and the National Association for Prevention of Tuberculosis in Australia (N.A.P.T.A.) as joint recipients of the proceeds.

Little need be said of the excellent work in helping disabled children performed by the Spastic Centre. This work is recognised far and wide. It may, however, be of interest to those not familiar with its functions to introduce to them the aims and achievements of the National Association for the Prevention of Tuberculosis in Australia.

The N.S.W. Division is this State's contribution to a nation-wide organisation whose primary aim is the education of the public to a recognition of all phases of the disease of tuberculosis, its diagnosis and treatment, and above all its prevention. The Association

is preparing and has already published pamphlets for all sections of the community—for schools, factories, offices, etc., and more detailed booklets for hospitals, medical practitioners and patients. Features of its Publicity Committee are film evenings, at which one aspect or other of the disease are shown during a programme of general films.

The Association hopes, too, to commence work soon on a home to care for the children of mothers undergoing treatment, thus relieving the patient of a great burden of worry and facilitating recovery.

The Christmas Seals Campaign of 1951 was most successful, and received the generous support of many business houses and hospitals. The Christmas, 1952, campaign promises to be a greater success, and the Association of Women Pharmacists of New South Wales asks for the support of its members and the members of our sister Associations in the sale of these seals by displaying them in their pharmacies.

We feel sure you will realise the importance of this request and will support it wholeheartedly.

THE WEST AUSTRALIAN WOMEN PHARMACISTS' ASSOCIATION.

It is interesting to note that December, 1951, brought two records in the history of the Association.

A most encouraging sign for the future was the record attendance of 48 members, out of a possible 65, at the Christmas party at the Cottesloe Civic Centre on December 12.

The second record which gave the President, Mrs. H. M. Lyons, and the Committee much gratification when the examination results came out early in December was the fact that seven of our associate members had qualified. These were Misses Hazel Allan, Fay Flint, Joanne Gibson, Therese Murphy, Maureen Maxwell, Pauline Steenholdt and Betty Wilson. To each of them best wishes are extended for a happy and successful career.

Our Association is now in recess until March, when we hope to resume meetings of interest and benefit to our members.—Vida Garcia, Hon. Secretary.

ASSOCIATION OF WOMEN PHARMACISTS OF TASMANIA.

The October meeting was held at the Secretary's home, Taroona, on October 30, and was attended by seven members.

After discussion, a roster was drawn up for speakers and subjects for the meetings in the coming year.

It was reported that we were still unable to replace Miss E. Weir as Northern Liaison Officer, so our activities in the north have been limited.

We are very pleased to note that Miss Andrews has been appointed as the representative of the Association on the Chemists' Wages Board.

At the meeting Miss Andrews gave a further very interesting address on the Brisbane Conference, and drew the attention of members to articles of special interest in the Conference Number of the Journal.

Supper was served at the conclusion of the meeting.

A Christmas party was held at the Secretary's home on December 11, and was well attended.

Miss Hilary Atkinson was presented with a photograph album prior to her departure for England, and we hope she will find much of interest to record in it.

We offer our congratulations to Miss M. Blunt and Miss M. Goddard, who were successful in the recent intermediate examination.

'LYNORAL'
ETHINYL OESTRADIOL

*The most remarkable
oestrogen known—*

FOR ORAL ADMINISTRATION

DERIVED FROM THE NATURAL OESTROGEN

EXTREME POTENCY MEANS

MINUTE DOSAGE WITHOUT SIDE EFFECTS

AT LOW TREATMENT COST

For all conditions where oral Oestrogen therapy is indicated

Tablets of 0.01 mg. and 0.05 mg. (scored)

Tubes of 25. Bottles of 100 and 500.

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8-12, BATHURST STREET, SYDNEY, N. S. W.**

Pharmacy—Some Commercial Aspects

Stocks and Profits

ARTICLE No. 25

By ELLIOTT & ELLIOTT

We must make a profit in pharmacy, the same as in any other business, otherwise our stay in that business would be a short one. Profit, then, is important in our lives as pharmacists, although there is a great tendency in these times to condemn the profit factor in life. Profit is rather like money—we cannot do without it under the circumstances in which we live.

In dealing with taxation, all Government officials expect us to make a profit from our business. If we did not show any profit, their curiosity would be aroused and they would want to know if we had any secret income upon which we lived. Therefore, for income tax purposes we must make a profit.

From the point of view of costing, profit is the difference between total cost and selling price; total cost includes cost of materials, labour and all overheads. But this phase of the work has much more to do with dispensing than with the counter trade, for dispensing is the small manufacturing side of the pharmacy and may be computed, as in a factory—

Cost of materials used ..	..
Cost of direct labour in making up the prescription ..	..
Pharmacy overheads calculated as a percentage on the cost of direct labour ..	..

Total Cost

The calculation of pharmacy overheads is difficult, but they will consist of dispensing overheads and shop overheads. When a prescription is made up in the dispensary, it bears dispensing overheads; when it is brought into the pharmacy to be delivered or to be called for, then there is an additional set of overheads which might be termed sales and delivery oncost. Such oncost is the same as that calculated for the counter sales and, for the sake of simplicity could be charged up at 8 per cent. of the selling price. Labour and the dispensary overheads have already been charged in the price.

Costing is barely mentioned here because we are concerned only with profits—that part of the selling price left to us, absolutely, after all costs have been charged. Not all the net profit is received by us, because part of it goes in paying income tax, but income tax is no part of costing.

The Gross Profit

We turn now to the retail trading side of the business—the buying and selling of goods which are received ready for sale. The first account we have to deal with here is the trading account, and the balance of this account is the gross profit made over the period. It is interesting to set out this account on the American plan, as:—

The Trading Account for the Year Ending December 31, 1951.

Total Sales for the year	£7150	£7150
Stock in trade on January 1, 1951	£1750	
PURCHASES for the year	£5500	
less Returns	250	
	£5250	
	£7000	
less Stock on December 31, 1951	2000	
		5000
GROSS PROFIT		£2150

Here we see that the total cost of the goods we sold was £5000 and, as we sold them for £7150 (our sales

total), our gross is the difference—£2150. This is almost 30 per cent. on sales. But we should note that this difference largely depends upon the value of our stock at the start and at the end of the year. If our stock at the end of the year should have been valued at £1800 instead of £2000—if it had been very accurately done—then our gross profit is overstated here by £200. This is rather important, because it is easier to get an accurate figure for the sales and the purchases—all a matter of arithmetic—than to get an accurate valuation figure for our stock-in-trade. Our reasons will be given as:—

- (1) Stock price valuations may be at cost or at the present market prices whichever is the lower; but how many guesses are made for innumerable lines to try and save time?

If stock is taken by trade valuers—those highly experienced in the work, because they are always engaged on it—there is much more chance of accuracy; a high measure of accuracy is what we aim at.

Unless accurate valuation is fairly well achieved, careful and accurate bookkeeping may be misleading or may be useless.

It is not the auditor's job to take stock, although he usually wants a certificate signed by the pharmacist certifying the stock to be at the pharmacist's valuation.

- (2) Pharmacists have quantities of "old stock" which are to be found in all stock sheets, but at what valuation?

The value depends upon the length of time it has been in stock; that value could vary between cost price and nil. It is seldom thought that some "old stock" can have a negative value—it may be costing money to keep it.

It may be better to throw it away and use that space for more profitable merchandise.

- (3) Very few chemists or other retailers like to admit waste by taking drastic action by putting the whole of the stock "through a sieve and shaking all the dust out of it."

It might disclose waste and, probably, may show up some bad buying.

Most retailers like to keep their stock figures up, for, by showing a better gross profit than last year, it gives them a feeling of progress.

This is quite all right if it is progress, but it is only misleading if this progress is not truly present.

Stock and Profits

The control of stock is as important as control of cash; stock has to be paid for and this is why it represents so much in £ s. d. Many lines of stock become so much waste in spite of care lavished upon them; time plays a part in turning stock into waste. Rubber surgical goods perish in time and become useless; manicure and brush sets become badly soiled, in time, for the colours of the velvet linings and the ribbons fade. Fair-sized bottles of perfume appear only seven-eighths full, while the cartons and ribbons fade; it is difficult to value any of these items because no one knows if they will sell, even at reduced prices.

Again, the longer any article remains in stock, the more handling it receives in trying to display it—and

the more handling it gets, the greater is the risk of breakage, which means a total loss.

If we look at our example of a trading account—just a little above—we shall see that the value of the stock on January 1 was £1750. Was this a very conservative and careful valuation? Could it have been more or less than £1750? That stock was brought over from the end of the previous year.

The goods we sold during the year cost £5000 (see account above). How much of that stock on January 1 came into the stock sheets of December 31? We are never likely to sell all the goods we purchase, in the same year; some will be carried over into the stock at the end of that year. But it is an advantage to be able to identify stock which has been brought over from year to year until it looks pretty hopeless. There must be some means of marking off "old stock" of this class so that it can be valued accordingly, say:—

- (1) At the end of the first year that it has been in stock, it might be marked down, say, 25 per cent. of its cost price. This means that £100 of it is valued at £75.

Since overheads are usually about 20 per cent. of the retail prices, or on sales, this would be 25 per cent. of the cost prices.

- (2) If any line is brought over into the third year, having been in stock for two years, it should be charged with two years' overheads.

Really, the £75 worth of goods still remaining at the end of two years would go down in the stock sheets at £56, having lost another £19 by remaining in stock another 12 months.

By the operation of time, these two years have lost us £44 on every £100 worth of these goods, at cost.

At the end of the third year, any article that remains in stock has a right to be neglected in stock-taking; deterioration may have done its worst, damp may have soiled the packages or labels, excessive handling may have resulted in breakages which brought about a total loss. There are **exceptions** to this adverse time factor: perfumes, wines and spirits will improve, but we shall not have enough of these to off-set the loss in the usual stock.

Let us "shake down" the final stock figures to a very conservative value, even if we show a disappointing result in the gross profit for that year. Next year, we shall give ourselves a better chance of showing a higher gross profit.

PHARMACY IN PAKISTAN

(From "The Indian Journal of Pharmacy")

Pharmacy is a recognised profession, all over the world, intimately connected with public health service of every country, and is an integral part of medical profession. While medicine deals with diagnosis and treatment of diseases, pharmacy concerns itself with the preparation of remedies from drugs obtained from vegetable, animal and mineral sources into forms suitable for administration to the patient. Therefore, the two sciences are closely interdependent and their progress must necessarily go hand in hand (together).

This has never been attempted in Indo-Pakistan Sub-continent under the British Rule of over 150 years. While medical science made a definite progress on modern lines, the pharmaceutical science was entirely neglected and therefore pharmaceutical industry has lagged far behind in the country. The result is a chaotic condition of the profession and industry which has become *par excellence* a land of quacks, charlatans, faith cures, quack remedies and adulterated or inferior quality preparations of all sorts, including organo-metallic and biological products.

The Drugs Enquiry Committee Report (1931) disclosed that "Pharmacy in undivided India was in a most deplorable condition in contrast with other civilised countries. The profession was represented by persons

known as compounders (a misnomer in itself, a word not found in a lexicon or medical dictionary) whose status, functions and duties are ill-defined and improperly understood. They compound and dispense medicines, including the most potent preparations and deadly poisons, with utmost freedom, and in many cases in complete ignorance of their properties and potency. They also work as dressers, laboratory assistants, operation assistants and anaesthetist, etc."

In order to remedy this sad and horrible state of affairs, the Drug Enquiry Committee (1931) has recommended a legislation to control both drugs and pharmaceutical professions, either by a combined Drugs and Pharmacy Act or, separate "Drugs Act" and "Pharmacy Act," to be enforced concurrently.

Legal Position: The pharmaceutical trade is governed by the preparation of laws adapted to Pakistan, viz. (1) D.D.A. 1930, (2) Drugs Act 1940, (3) Drug Rules 1945, and (4) Poisons Act 1919. These laws are identical to British laws and no attempt is made to restrict or control the practice of pharmacy and no provision for the training of pharmacists. The Drugs Act 1940 and Drug Rules of 1945, have proved a failure in as much as the control of the practice of pharmacy is concerned. After partition, the Government of India has passed a Pharmacy Act (1948), and constituted a Central Council of Pharmacy, but in Pakistan much has to be done before an adequate legislation is enforced throughout the country. The sale of poisons and dangerous drugs is controlled by a series of eight licences under the Drug Rules and Poisons Act.

The standards for drugs and pharmaceuticals are those of the British Pharmacopoeia (B.P.), the British Pharmaceutical Codex (B.P.C.), the United States Pharmacopoeia (U.S.P.) and the National Formulary (N.F.).

Pakistan, a newly-born state, is aged just over three years and naturally has received the greatest set-back all round. Partition of the country has created many difficulties in the way of our national health schemes—pharmacy, in fact, is not known as an honourable profession due to lack of proper publicity and defective training of pharmacists. Every Tom, Dick and Harry ignorant of the trade but having capital, could start a pharmacy and style himself as "chemist," "chemist and druggists," "medical store," "drug store," "drug house," "pharmacist" and "dispensing chemists" etc., in spite of the fact that under the Drug Rules 1945, such terms are prohibited for use unless the premises are under the supervision of a qualified person, having at least two years' training in pharmacy.

This chaotic state of affairs, as reported by the Drugs Enquiry Committee (1931), is due to the fact that there is no legislation (Pharmacy Act) to control and restrict the practice of pharmacy to qualified men with a minimum standard of pharmaceutical training.

The Pharmaceutical Society of Pakistan has just been formed by the co-operation and joint efforts of pharmacists, physicians and scientists. The first elections of the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society of Pakistan took place in the month of March, 1951, and such the names of the office-bearers and members of the Council are: President, Dr. Abdur Rahim Piracha; vice-presidents, (i) Dr. J. M. Talati, (ii) Dr. A. A. Quraishi, and (iii) Dr. N. R. Hanna; general secretary, Dr. A. R. Khalidi; joint secretaries (i) Mr. M. A. Mehkari and (ii) Dr. Mahmood Ali Khan; publicity secretary, Dr. M. Y. Khan; finance secretary, Mr. A. I. Merchant, together with 18 members of the Council.

The Council of the Society, in its first meeting held on April 7, 1951, has decided to form an Education Sub-Committee of 11 members, to formulate or adopt suitable courses in pharmacy for training pharmacists to meet the national demand of qualified technical persons for manufacturing houses and also for firms who handle wholesale and retail business in the country. The School of Pharmacy will soon be started by the Society for the education of the nationals of Pakistan on lines identical to those followed in other civilised countries of the world.

New Books

The Acridines. Their Preparation, Physical, Chemical and Biological Properties and Uses.

Adrien Albert, D.Sc., F.R.I.C., Professor of Medical Chemistry, the Australian National University. Pp. xiii + 381, with numerous tables. London, Edward Arnold & Co., 1951. Price 70/- (England).

This is indeed an excellent and satisfying book. Author and publisher are to be congratulated on its publication. For the first time it gives a complete account of that interesting group of heterocyclic compounds—the acridines and their derivatives. To Australian chemists it will have added interest for many of them have watched with admiration the progress of the 20 years' work that has gone to its making. They will recall that in 1932 a senior Sydney student—Adrien Albert—left for London to work at his chosen theme, "The Acridines."

During the next seven years there was a constant stream of papers from him developing the chemistry and uses of representatives of this group. In 1939 Dr. Albert returned to the department of Organic Chemistry in the University of Sydney, and shortly afterwards organised a Chemotherapy Group, working in Sydney and Melbourne. He also instituted a course of post-graduate lectures in Medical Chemistry. These activities and others called forth by a world war resulted in further numerous papers with collaborators representing organic and physical chemistry and chemistry in its applications to medicine, biology and bacteriology. One notes that *The Acridines* is dedicated to "My Collaborators in Research."

There are many unique features in this book that reflect the interests and personality of its author. It has that lucidity of arrangement and presentation that would be anticipated by those who had the good fortune to hear the Liversidge Lecture (Adelaide, 1946), or the Sydney Post Graduate Lectures. Moreover it is a many-sided work, for, as well as collecting in compact form all available information on the acridines, it includes so many admirable discussions of general principles that the book will have great value as a textbook on the principles of Organic Chemistry. Another outstanding feature is the attention given to the preparative and laboratory side of the work. Here the reader has placed at his disposal the wide practical experience of the author. Those little refinements in practical work, the niceties of procedure and manipulation that result in high yield and ready separation are all here so that this book will rank high among texts on Practical Organic Chemistry. It would be a good project for any senior student to take *The Acridines* as his guide and embark on a term on practical chemistry based thereon.

Further, the author has indicated a number of unsolved practical (and some theoretical) problems in this field. Here is a stimulus to the eager student and a "god-send" to such as are seeking themes for higher degrees.

The book is arranged in four parts:—

Part 1.—Eight chapters, deals with Preparative Methods for acridines, acridans and acridones, as well as the important intermediate diphenylamine-2-carboxylic acids. These are illustrated with full laboratory directions for selected preparations typical of their classes.

Part 2. which also extends to eight chapters, commences with an account of some important physical and physico-chemical properties of the acridines, and proceeds to the structure of the acridine molecule and the relative strengths of acridines as bases. Then follow the preparation and properties of selected Amino-acridines with no C-substituents; C-substituted Amino-

acridines; Quaternary acridine compounds, etc. Since these chapters include very complete accounts of Aminacrine, Proflavine, Mepacrine, "Rivanol," and Acriflavine, they will be found full of chemical and pharmaceutical interest.

Part 3—four chapters—is devoted to the Biological Properties and Uses. Here are accounts of the Acridines in Clinical Medicine; the connection between chemical constitution and antibacterial action; between constitution and antimalarial action, and between constitution and pharmacological action. Australian readers will be particularly interested in the three attractive reviews that are introduced regarding (a) the early work of Poate at the 113th Australian General Base Hospital, Sydney, on the local use in wounds of 5-aminoacridine (Aminacrine); (b) the researches conducted under the direction of Brigadier Hamilton Fairley at the Research Unit, Cairns, on the use in the field of Mepacrine and its military implications. Of this now famous work the author justly states, "It stands as the largest and most thoroughly controlled piece of clinical research done on any dangerous infectious disease;" (c) the pharmacy of the acridines. Many formulae are quoted that originated in Australian teaching departments, in hospitals and in the manufacturing houses. Some that are included in the A.P.F.

Part 4—four chapters—under the general title "Other Uses." In this section are discussed such topics as the use of acridines as dyestuffs; the relation of colour and constitution; analytical uses of acridines, their fluorescence and chemiluminescence.

An appendix gives some useful hints on the manipulation and purification of acridine compounds.

There is a very extensive and comprehensive author index.

Incidentally, it may be noted that there are more than 40 references to papers by Professor Albert, and numerous references to contributions from the Department of Microbiology, University of Melbourne. The subject index is exceedingly well arranged, and a model of how helpful such can be in the rapid use of a reference book. Would that all authors gave such detailed attention to their index. *The Acridines* will have an honoured place in the bookshelves of the reviewer, who anticipates that he will consult it repeatedly and never in vain.

There is but one regret about this excellent and stimulating book, and that a keen one, namely, its high price. In Australia it will cost at least £6. One would like this book to be a personal possession of every student seriously interested in Applied Organic and Medical Chemistry, but, unfortunately, at this price, it will be restricted to a few institutions and specialised libraries.

—(A.T.S.S.)

Publications Received

Medical Diary and Therapeutic Index, 1952—Bayer Pharma. Pty. Ltd., Sydney.

Attractively bound in brown grained cloth, this new edition of the Bayer diary outwardly resembles its predecessors. The diary section occupies more than half of the book, two days to each page giving adequate space for notes, etc. Most of the remainder of the book is devoted to the usual lists of Bayer products; with more extensive information regarding a few of their more important items, such as Avertin, Decicain, Eumydrin (atropine methylnitrate), Monacrin, Salyrgan (mersalyl) and Zephiran.

Other useful information for ready reference includes notes on blood groups, dosage proportions to age, some common poisons, and tables of weights and measures.

Use the safe antihistaminic first... **Neohetramine**

"Clinically, Neohetramine has an advantage over all other antihistaminics investigated; in that it is extremely well tolerated, and may often be used successfully in patients who are unable to take other drugs of this series because of unpleasant side actions."

Friedlander, S. and A. S. Friedlander,
American College of Physicians, Milwaukee.
13th November, 1947.

"Its very low incidence of side actions makes it frequently a drug of choice."

Bernstein, T. S., and Feinberg, S.M.: J. Allergy
19:398, November, 1948.

Neohetramine is one of the safest antihistaminics. It maintains a high average of effectiveness and causes the fewest side reactions. "Only 1 per cent. of 1,000 patients had to discontinue treatment."⁽¹⁾

Trial-and-error is the watchword in

prescribing antiallergic drugs. Idiosyncrasies of the patient make it difficult to foresee which antihistaminic will afford the greatest symptomatic relief—or cause the lowest incidence of side effects. Therefore—try a *safe* antihistaminic *first*.

**Adult Dosage: 50 to 100 mg. three or four times a day,
preferably after meals and at bedtime.**

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(1) Roberts, Edward F., *Ind. med.* 17:7, July 1948.

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Readers' Views

To the Editor.

These columns are open for the free discussion of any matter of general interest to Pharmacists. Letters under a nom de plume may be published; but each correspondent must furnish his name and address as an evidence of good faith. It must be distinctly understood that the opinions expressed by our correspondents are not necessarily endorsed editorially.

CHANNELLING OF P.B.A. INJECTABLES

Sir,—I quite agree with Mr. Gilmore ("A.J.P." Oct. 30, 1951, p. 1170) that official pharmacy should take up the matter of channelling injectable prescriptions, especially as the country chemist is working with one doctor, and any disagreement with him leaves the chemist not much less than a yes man. All along these talks on the P.B.A. have been given the idea that the patient could take the prescription to any chemist—he had a complete choice and freedom, but he is not given the opportunity, and it should be thoroughly thrashed out now, officially.

"NOW'S THE TIME."

Legal

FALSE NAME FOR PURCHASE OF POISON

Pensioner Fined.

A 47-years old invalid pensioner was fined £3 in default 14 days gaol in the Summons Court, Brisbane, on December 13, 1951, for having given a chemist a false name and occupation when buying strychnine to kill rats at his sister's house.

"Fortunately he intended it for the rats; he would have been in serious trouble if he had intended it for anyone else," said Mr. Noyes, J.M.

The pensioner, Arthur Eric Ziebell, of Edith Street, Enoggera, pleaded guilty through Mr. C. D. Sheahan to a summons complaint that he gave false particulars when buying poison on May 18.

Mr. P. H. Bowden (Crown Law Office), who prosecuted, said Ziebell signed the name M. J. McGregor, c/o Metropolitan Motors, beside particulars of a sale of 45 grains.

He was known to the chemist by the name of McGregor, Mr. Bowden said. When the chemist discovered his name was Ziebell he asked him to call and sign his correct name, which he did.

Mr. Sheahan said Ziebell lived with people named McGregor, and often went to the chemist's shop for them, and that was why the chemist knew him as McGregor.

When he wanted to buy strychnine to kill rats at his sister's place it occurred to him that the chemist might think he had a sinister motive if he gave the unfamiliar name of Ziebell, he said, so he gave the name of McGregor, by which the chemist knew him.

The sister objected to having strychnine in the place, and Ziebell threw it into the incinerator, Mr. Sheahan added.

Mr. Noyes also ordered Ziebell to pay 6/- costs, and allowed him a month to pay.

Overseas News

GREAT BRITAIN

London, January 10, 1952.

Report on N.H.S.

The Ministry of Health has now published its report for the year ended March 31, 1950, and this is the first occasion on which a full year's working of the N.H.S. has been reviewed. Originally pharmaceutical services were estimated at £19 million, but in fact they reached £31,700,000. The main reasons for the additional expense were the increases in the cost of drugs and appliances and the unexpectedly large number of prescriptions. Proprietaries were in increasing use. Under the National Health Insurance before 1939 they formed 3 per cent of the total. This figure rose to 7 per cent in 1947 and to about 12 per cent, during the first year of the N.H.S. By the end of 1949 it had reached 19 per cent. The reasons given by practitioners for the more extensive use of proprietaries, compared with the insurance days, form an interesting gloss on the different outlook now in being. Patients who were treated with proprietary preparations when they were private patients naturally expected to be given the identical prescriptions as a N.H.S. patient. The doctor was also frequently subjected to pressure from patients who had been in the habit of their own accord of taking proprietary medicines to prescribe them on a N.H.S. form. The influence of advertising was very evident; the doctor was regarded as a means for obtaining free supplies rather than for deciding what, if anything, was required. Also when a patient was referred to a specialist a proprietary was often recommended. The general practitioner in a case of this sort found it very difficult to prescribe the standard non-proprietary form of the drug, even though he was satisfied that there was no particular virtue in the more expensive form of them.

During the year 6334 samples of drugs and appliances were investigated; 5665 were found to be satisfactory, and in a further 42 cases no action was considered to be necessary. In 37 cases it was decided that the fault in dispensing justified a deduction from the chemist's remuneration, and in 121 further cases it was considered that a warning would be sufficient. Consideration of a further 469 cases had not been completed by the end of the year.

Other Services.

During the year almost 5 million new medical and surgical appliances were supplied and over 20,000 repaired at a total estimated cost of £2,310,000. There was an increased demand for dental treatment; total applications were 6,882,836 for courses of treatment, and "the heavy demand for treatment has meant that many dentists have worked exceptionally long hours, and many patients have still had to wait for some time before treatment could be carried out." The Dental Estimates Board authorised fees totalling almost £42 million. About 8½ million pairs of spectacles were provided under the supplementary ophthalmic service at a cost of nearly £17 million, and in addition sight-testing fees were in the neighbourhood of £4.75 million.

In the hospital service, which cost £185 million, 501,078 beds were open for patients, but just over 10 per cent of that figure were temporarily unavailable for various causes. Total out-patient attendance was 26 million, and almost 3 million in-patients were discharged. The staffs engaged included 5968 full-time and 15,408 part-time specialists. In all hospitals 1076 full-time pharmacists were employed, and there were 131 part-time appointments and 54 students.

Prescribing of Bismuth.

Bismuth is again in very short supply. Ten years ago it was classified among the drugs that were "essential for certain purposes, but not for others, and in the use of which strict economy should be observed." Its use, it was recommended, should be reserved for the treatment of syphilis and tropical diseases. The Ministry, in consequence of the present shortage, is again directing the attention of physicians to its earlier recommendations. In 1941 it was stated that in gastrointestinal disorders aluminium hydroxide, chalk, kaolin and magnesium trisilicate could be used in its stead. Bismuth salicylate as an "intestinal antiseptic" could be replaced by activated charcoal and kaolin, and to these could now be added succinyl-sulphathiazole, sulphadiazine, phthalylsulphathiazole and sulphaguanidine. Bismuth salts do not appear in the National Formulary.

Doctors' Suggestions.

Recently a special meeting of the British Medical Association considered a report from a special committee set up 16 months ago to find out what changes were necessary in the Act. Among the recommendations approved by the meeting were:

(1) That the Act be amended so as to entitle patients obtaining their medical care privately to obtain drugs and appliances at the public expense on the prescription of the attending practitioner on the same terms as patients registered in the National Health Service.

(2) That the National Health Service Regulations be extended so as to provide disciplinary arrangements for patients.

The meeting also approved a recommendation that an amending Act should provide for a code of arbitration which would settle disputes on the terms of service including remuneration, and that its findings would be legally binding. The doctors also want to elect at least one-fifth of the members of hospital management committees, and they want wider powers for the committees. In addition they urge the greater use of co-ordinating machinery throughout the service and a greater number of pay beds at a "reasonable" price level.

Group Pharmacists.

The Guild of Public Pharmacists has accepted a report from a sub-committee on group pharmacy. The main points of the majority report are:

(1) It is desirable that there shall be co-ordination between the units of a group, the degree depending upon the organisation and efficiency of the individual departments.

(2) Whatever method is adopted to secure co-ordination, the individual responsibility of the chief pharmacist must be maintained, and there must be no down-grading of established staff.

(3) As groups vary in character so greatly it is not possible to put forward a uniform detailed scheme which will suit all cases.

(4) Very few groups justify the appointment of a group pharmacist with no other responsibilities. Ordinarily, any person so appointed would also be chief pharmacist of one of the unit hospitals.

(5) Some groups are too small, or the pharmaceutical service too undeveloped to justify a group pharmaceutical organisation of their own, and the amalgamation of neighbouring groups may be a solution. Geographical considerations may also militate against effective organisation.

(6) Some degree of regional organisation is desirable, but as existing regions are too large for co-ordination of the pharmaceutical services on a regional basis, it is thought that pharmaceutical advice at a level beyond the group can be provided by the appointment of a regional advisory pharmacist.

(7) In each group one of the chief pharmacists should be appointed by the H.M.C. to be responsible for the co-ordination and general organisation of the pharmaceutical services within the region, and his duties should

be in addition to the normal duties of a chief pharmacist of one of the hospitals in the group.

(8) Where there are other chief pharmacists in the group they should be consulted by the group pharmacist on all matters concerning their own departments, and, where conditions are suitable, an Advisory Committee of all the chief pharmacists of the group should be set up to deal with questions affecting the whole group.

(9) The remuneration of such posts, if approved, will have to be decided by the Whitley Council in due course.

Self-Service Shops.

The number of shops, particularly grocers, in Great Britain, which are changing over to self-service, appears to be increasing. Recently the Co-operative Union Ltd. undertook a survey of co-operative societies, and it was concluded that shops run by this system earn a higher net surplus per £ of sales than the ordinary shop, the wages cost per £ is lower, and savings under this heading are unlikely to be offset by changes in other costs, except possibly leakage. Self-service, according to the report, can certainly sell in large quantities goods of a type not normally displayed, e.g. drugs, toilet preparations, sundries, etc. Attention to stock and sales records will in many cases reveal opportunities for expanding the sales of these (mostly high margin) lines, and may in some cases reveal that some slow-selling lines are occupying a disproportionate share of the available shelf space, whereas high-margin lines are squeezed out or inadequately shown.

Pharmaceutical Society's Activities.

Among the miscellaneous matters discussed at the last meeting of the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society was the sale of Trilene. It had been purchased from various pharmacists by a person who was later found incapable and had to be taken to hospital. Although this was an isolated incident, the Council felt it necessary to draw the attention of all pharmacists to the matter. The Council also pointed out that individuals should not use the Society's Coat of Arms, as it had been granted for corporate use only.

Insulin as a Danger.

At the same meeting the Council of the Society considered a letter from Dr. Høst Madsen, President of the International Pharmaceutical Federation, on two resolutions passed at the recent General Assembly in Rome. One resolution suggested that insulin be regarded as a potent substance subject to control appropriate to its character, and that it be sold exclusively by pharmacists and only on prescription. The Council noted that these points, except the last, were already met by British law. They were of the opinion that the existing position in Britain was satisfactory, and there would be reluctance to do anything to make it more difficult for those genuinely in need of insulin to procure it. It was agreed to explain the British position to the Federation. The other resolution dealt with the control and import of proprietary medicines, and asked that importing countries should require a certificate of origin as well as a certificate of analysis for each preparation imported. Consideration of this was deferred by the Council until the general question of the control of proprietaries was investigated.

Scottish Drug Tariff.

The Scottish arbitration award made six months ago allowed for an average dispensing fee of 1/6 per prescription. The Drug Tariff, intended to give this average, came into operation on January 1. It is reached by the following allocation of fees:—

(1) All proprietary medicaments, whether in the original pack or dispensed from broken bulk. Any quantity: 1/2.

(2) Other medicaments if dispensed in packs as supplied by the manufacturer or wholesaler. Any quantity: 1/2.

(3) Tablets, pills, capsules, lozenges, suppositories,

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pessaries, plasters, bougies, official or officinal. Any quantity: 1/2.

(4) Ointments, creams, pastes, confections, official or officinal. Any quantity: 1/3.

(5) Powders in bulk and granules, official or officinal. Any quantity: 1/3.

(6) Mixtures, liniments, lotions, gargles, paints and all liquid medicaments for internal and external use. Any quantity: 2/3.

(7) Ointments, creams, pastes, confections extemporaneously prepared, including Penicillin Cream B.P. and Penicillin Ointment not of B.P. strength. Any quantity: 2/3.

(8) Powders in bulk and granules extemporaneously prepared. Any quantity: 2/3.

(9) Powders wrapped in separate doses and cachets. 1 to 6: 2/-; 7 to 12: 3/-; each extra dozen or part thereof: 2/-.

(10) Tablets, pills, lozenges, pastilles and capsules extemporaneously prepared. Not exceeding 24: 3/-; each extra 2 dozen or part thereof: 2/-.

(11) Suppositories, pessaries and bougies extemporaneously prepared. Not exceeding 12: 4/-; each extra dozen or part thereof: 2/-.

(12) Plasters and blisters extemporaneously prepared. Any quantity: 4/-.

(13) Ampoules and solutions, or suspensions of medicaments; penicillin drops and eye drops extemporaneously prepared with aseptic technique; sterile Penicillin Cream B.P. Any quantity: 5/-.

Urgent prescriptions, when dispensed out of contract and rota hours, carry an additional fee of 20 per form. Distilled water will be paid for only when prescribed or when its use is implied, e.g. in eye preparations, or where the Secretary of State is satisfied that the water ordinarily available to chemists is unsuitable for dispensing.

Rotas in Scotland.

At the same time as issuing the Drug Tariff the Department of Health for Scotland has sent to Executive Councils a model scheme for rota services. Payment is at the same rate as in England, i.e. 7/- per hour for week days and 12/6 per hour for Sundays and bank holidays.

The model scheme lays down that the Council may, after consultation with the local Pharmaceutical Committee, relax its requirements in any individual case for such length of time as they consider necessary. In any other case in which a chemist is prevented by illness or other cause from complying with the requirements of the scheme, he must make arrangements to the satisfaction of the Council that one or more chemists, whose premises are on the pharmaceutical list and are situated in the district, shall comply on his behalf with the requirements of the scheme. He must display a notice to this effect.

The order of duties will be first determined by lot and then they will follow in succession.

Secretary's Views of Health Centres.

In a recent address to the Southend-on-Sea Branch of the Society, Mr. H. N. Linstead, O.B.E., M.P., reviewing the Health Service, said that the local authorities had not yet got under way with health centres. The health centres are very familiar to Scandinavian countries, but are hardly known here at all, and they are an essential feature of the National Health Service Act because they do enormously economise in medical manpower, and they do enable a much better diagnostic service to be given, and so relieve the hospitals. You can have almost any type of health centre. A very simple one is a group of G.P.'s sharing a building, sharing a very simple pathological laboratory, perhaps an X-ray service, certainly a secretarial service. Two or three experimental health centres are being built by the London County Council. It is going to be very interesting indeed to see how they develop. They are bound to develop slowly, as there is no capital available

for building for many years to come. From the chemists' point of view, what is going to interest us is whether or not the health centre is going to have a pharmaceutical department. My own view is simple—if pharmacy is to be done in the health centre it must be well done. We don't want the little cupboard or little hole in the wall with some primitive dispensing arrangements there; that is worse than having nothing at all. I would have said myself that only a really large health centre which will have in-patients who come in to be temporarily observed as a part of diagnosis will need a pharmaceutical department, and that the rest of the health centre dispensing can be done through the chemists' shops by means of a National Health Service prescription form, and where local pharmacists are able to supply a thoroughly satisfactory service, I see no justification at all for spending public money in repeating that service in a competing sense in the health centres. I would have said myself that that is going to be the very last to develop, but what I don't want to see is some short-sighted authority trying to make the best of both worlds and making third-rate pharmaceutical departments in these places.

New Bill for Dentists.

A Bill has been introduced to the House of Lords for the benefit of dentists. It proposes the establishment of a General Dental Council on the lines of the General Medical Council, in order to give self-government to the dental profession. Changes are also proposed in the admission of Commonwealth and foreign trained dentists to the British Register and giving a recognised status to certain ancillary workers. These workers would carry out specified types of dental work under the supervision of registered dentists. Hitherto, it is pointed out in the explanatory memorandum which accompanies the Bill, such workers could perform "minor dental work" in "a public dental service," but apart from that only registered dentists have been permitted to practise dentistry. The Council is required to arrange for an experimental scheme to test the value to the community of dental workers qualified to extract or stop teeth. If, following the experiment, a class of this kind is recognised and established, the dental workers would be employed only in hospitals and public dental clinics, and then only under the supervision of a registered dentist.

A Necessary Appliance?

According to the Executive Council Journal, a patient in Scotland who had been subject to arthritis for several years, and could not leave the house, heard that motor-propelled chairs could be obtained under the National Health Service. As this was of no use to him owing to his complaint, he asked if he could, in lieu thereof, be granted a television set.

SOUTH AFRICA

AUSTRALASIAN NEWS LETTER

Report on Pharmaceutical Education

Unable to see from the outskirts of a large crowd what was going on, the curious bystander asked of another "Has anything happened?" From a point of vantage the other, watching a man push his wife in a wheelbarrow across a tight-rope over the Niagara Falls, replied "Nothing—yet!"

The same situation obtains in South African pharmacy. Nothing has happened, but as the passenger in the wheelbarrow, she feels a little apprehensive. More so perhaps than the intrepid pusher of the wheelbarrow, and infinitely more so than the spectators. Months ago the Minister of Health made it quite clear what he intends to do, but it would appear that negotiations have been going on between the Pharmacy Board and the Minister.

The general run of the profession is not aware of what is going on, for still the report of the Committee of En-

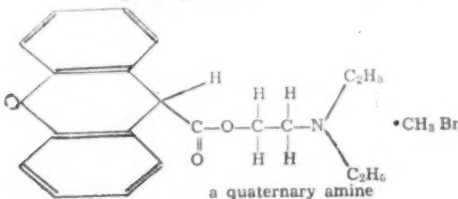
GUIDE TO NEW PRESCRIPTION PROPRIETARIES

Our aim in presenting these references is to give a summary in regard to each product, rather than all the information available in the manufacturers' literature. Their mention in these columns does not imply editorial recommendation. Prices are no longer quoted because of frequent fluctuations.

BANTHINE

Supplier:
Composition:

G. D. SEARLE & CO., Chicago.
Methantheline Bromide — β -diethylaminoethylxanthene-9-carboxylate methobromide. An anticholinergic drug.



Indications:
Dosage:

Peptic ulcers, hyperhidrosis, etc.
For peptic ulcer: Initial dosage may be 50 or 100 mg. every six hours, day and night, with subsequent adjustment to the patient's requirements and tolerance. Diet, rest and relaxation should be carried out for at least the first few weeks of treatment.
Side effects: Dryness of the mouth, blurring of vision. Urinary retention in elderly people may occur. In considerable overdosage a curare-like action may occur with loss of control of voluntary muscle.
The antidote is neostigmine methylsulfae, 2 mg. subcutaneously.
Banthine tablets must not be chewed because of their very unpleasant and bitter taste.
J.A.M.A. 139:154 (Jan. 15) 1949.
Gastroenterology 14:301 (Feb.) 1950.
Gastroenterology 14:583 (April) 1950.
Uncoated scored tablets (50 mg.), bottles of 100.
94/- ea.

References:

Pack and Price:

P.B.A. Item 181

CYTOBEX

Supplier:
Composition:

PARKE, DAVIS & COMPANY, Sydney.
Each 1 cc. ampoule contains 15 microgrammes crystalline Vitamin B₁₂ in physiological saline solution.
Pernicious anaemia, nutritional macrocytic anaemia, tropical and non-tropical sprue, etc.
By subcutaneous or intramuscular injection.
Ampoules of 1 cc. (15 microgrammes), box of 6, 15/-.

Indications:

Dosage:
Pack and Price:

P.B.A. Item 25

NIVAQUINE

Supplier:
Composition:
Indications:
Dosage:

MAY & BAKER LTD.
Chloroquine sulphate.
Malaria and certain forms of amoebiasis.
In malaria:
Oral-suppressive: 2 tablets (300 mg. base) weekly is adequate in the majority of cases.
Curative: Up to 2 grammes over a period of 2-5 days. Proportionately reduced dosage for children.
Parenteral: 200 to 400 mg. by intramuscular injection or slow intravenous infusion.
In amoebiasis:
The usual course of treatment in extra-intestinal amoebiasis is 4 tablets (600 mg. base) daily for 2 days, followed by 2 tablets (300 mg. base) daily for 21 to 31 days in conjunction with an effective intestinal amoebicide.
Tablets (0.2 gramme equivalent to 150 mg. chloroquine base), 10, 3/4; 100, 28/4; 500, 126/- ea.
Solution, boxes of 10 x 5 cc. ampoules (200 mg. chloroquine base), 19/-.

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Western Australia: Geoff. Martin & Son, 64 Pier Street, Perth.

Queensland: S. H. Stewart, Hamilton Street, Brighton, Sandgate, Brisbane.

Tasmania: H. T. Grounds, 4 Victoria Street, Hobart.

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GUIDE TO NEW PRESCRIPTION PROPRIETARIES (Continued)

L.S.A.

Supplier: WEYMOUTH LABORATORY, Melbourne
Composition: Tablets (pink), containing scopolamine (hyocine) hydrobromide gr. 1/200.
Indications: Motion sickness.
Dosage: Two tablets 30 minutes before embarking or enplaning, followed by one tablet every four hours for four doses. Then one tablet every six hours if necessary. Children (5 to 14 years) half dosage.
Pack: Tablets individually sealed, packets of 10.

ASPHAMEN (A.P.A.)

Supplier: VIRAX ETHICALS PTY. LTD., Melbourne
Composition: Each tablet contains aspirin 2.5 gr., phenacetin 2.5 gr., amphetamine sulphate 2.5 mg
Indications: Dysmenorrhoea.
Dosage: 1-3 tablets.
Pack: Bottles of 50 tablets.

A Special Card Service dealing with Prescription Proprieties is now available
 Subscription, £3/3/- per annum.

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF PRODUCTS LISTED.

January to December, 1951.

Actinon	December	Menoclimax	November
Albucid Eye Drops	October	Mepacrine Hydrochloride	
Alitone	December	(Boots)	April
Apolamine Regular	August	Methaph	August
Aureomycin Eye Ointment	January	Milibis	March
Aureomycin Ophthalmic	June	Multi B with Phenobarbitone	December
Avamine	July	Multi B Pils	December
Bengue's Balsam	July	Natros	August
Betaoids	September	Nembutal and Belladonna	June
Beta Tabs Compound	September	Neo-Epine, No. 2	September
B Group Fort. "Tab. Vita"	August	Neohetrastine	July
Bilisectan	July	Neoket	September
Blaslevan	April	Neophyll Cream	April
Blaslevan	April	Norit	July
Blavene	June	Normacol	March
Bitone B Tablets	October	Orasecran	February
Bitone Fort.	October	Oubaine Arnaud	March
Caladryl	August	Penifen	December
Calcium Succinate Compound Tablets	November	Penlapyrin	December
Carbital Elixir	July	Pentide	May
Cardipyrin	December	Pentone	May
Chlor-O-Crene	April	Perazil	February
Chlor-Trimeton	May	Pethidine Hydrochloride	
Clicaine Fortified	May	(Boots)	July
Clicaine Simplex	April	Phetadex	February
Cartrophin	March	Pregnenolone	May
Cuprimyl	November	Procillin Dry	June
Cytacon	October	Procillin Dry Fortified	September
		Procillin (300,000 units)	
Destinolan Gintrent	March	Syringe	December
Destin Paste	March	Pro-Repa Ferrum	January
D.H.E. 45	August	Propion Gel	May
Digesterin	February	Pularin	March
Disprin	February	Quinacardine	June
Duogynon	February	Resistamine	November
Enterocid	April	Sedonan	May
Entrosalyl (Vitaminised)	June	Solamal	November
Enzypan	July	Soronal	October
Exkacillin	December	S.P.N.	August
Exkamel	June	Sporasan	June
Estopen	December	Sulphamar with Strep-tomycin	November
Etamon	August	Sulpharsan	September
Eucortone	May	Sulphanalix A	August
Eumydryn Drops	October	Supavite	January
Ferovit Fort.	March	Synephrical-Thienfadil	September
Flavazole Cream	March		
Gantrisin	November	Terramycin	April
Garoin	August	Thienfadil	September
Heptadyn	July	Thephorin	January
Heptamin	February	Travamine	April
Hefrazan	November	Triad Tablets	March
		Trisorb	March
Intradex	October	Vegolysen	July
Isprenaline (Boots)	October	Viton Tablets	February
Lysivane	June	Vi-Mix	September
		Vitaphen	May

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HOBART: H. GROUNDS, 4 Victoria

Street Hobart 3511.

BRISBANE: L. W. D. ROCHAIX & CO.,

90-92 Eagle Street. BO 877.

quiry into the training of chemists and druggists remains unpublished. The S.A. Pharmaceutical Journal has in several issues promised that the next issue would contain the report, only later to have to apologise for its inability to reprint it. The official reason is delay in printing, but until the report is published it remains to all intents and purposes a secret document. It is now crystal clear that the average pharmacist will not see it until early December, and will probably be presented both with the report and the Ministerial plan together.

The Pharmacy Board is a partly elected and partly nominated body, and in a way represents pharmacy, but for vital changes of such a far-reaching nature a referendum to the individual practitioner is desirable. Although the report is still unpublished the contents seem to be known in principle to most people, and so far as I have been able to collect opinions from pharmacists, most do not favour it.

I say "most" advisedly, for there are some who do approve, and point out the advantages which will accrue to the profession. These are not inconsiderable. Practically every technical post in pharmacy, along with the teaching posts are occupied by the "imported" product. There seems to be no valid reason why we should not train our own technical men to staff the ever-increasing number of factories arising in South Africa.

Whatever system of pharmaceutical education is adopted, it is to be hoped that it will make provision for the post-graduate education of pharmacists overseas, in the U.S.A., Britain and on the Continent. Only in this way can a country overcome its technical isolation and play its part in the development of the science to its ultimate peak of efficiency.

Department of Nutrition to be Formed.

Another important step taken by the Government in recent weeks is the decision to establish a Department of Nutrition. This new department will take over the work of the nutrition and hygiene section and absorb the Native Feeding scheme and domestic science of the Department of Social Welfare. Apparently there are those in the Government who wish to establish a Ministry of Food.

Such a Ministry, however, would have to go into the question of food production and marketing to consider profit margins. The farmers are not amenable to such control and do not relish the proposal.

Important Tercentenary

Preparations are now in full swing for the Van Riebeck Tercentenary, and a huge fair is to be held in Cape Town during March-April, 1952. The fair is to illustrate the whole range of activities of present-day South Africa. Many pharmaceutical firms will be represented, and also foreign countries.

Ethical Matters.

In a recent issue of the S.A. Medical Journal comment was made of a somewhat peculiar state of affairs. A doctor, who contributed a series of anonymous articles to a newspaper, was approached by a reader, who recognised his symptoms as corresponding to those outlined in the current article. By the doctor he was referred to a particular specialist for consultation. The Central Ethical Committee considered the action ill-advised rather than unethical and commented that the enquirer should have been referred to the local branch of the Medical Association.

The South African Pharmaceutical Journal recently held an exhibition of photographs at East London. These photographs were entries for a recent competition sponsored by the Journal, and another such competition is being arranged. One of the subjects is Pharmaceutical Still Life, and many interesting and artistic photographs have been submitted in the past and will in the future. Prominent firms associated with the pharmacy have contributed many valuable prizes to stimulate interest.

Equally interesting was the Crown prosecution of a pharmacist for contravention of Section 65 of the Public Health Act. This section forbids the advertising and/or sale of preparations intended for use in the cure or alleviation of disease or other infirmities relating to the sexual organs. The offending circular was in Zulu, and on expert evidence as to the various meanings of the word involved, the case was dismissed. The case has, however, served to remind many chemists of the danger of dealing in such remedies, for which there is a very great demand from the native and coloured peoples of South Africa.

Further in the field of ethics, much work has been done in getting advertisers to withdraw from printed and spoken advertisements of references to "leading," "better" and other "superior" chemists.

New Dispensing Tariff.

This month has seen the issue of a new dispensing tariff, the prices of all dispensed medicines having been increased to keep pace with the ever increasing costs of running a pharmacy and the higher prices of actual ingredients. The list is too long to quote in its entirety, but a few items will be of interest:—

8 oz. tablespoon mixture	5/3
2 oz. drops	4/-
1 oz. ointment (compounded)	2/-
12 powders	5/3
12 suppositories	9/-
12 pills	5/3
1 oz. nose drops	4/-
Extra time; per hour	15/-

Although the ink is scarcely dry on this tariff it is more than likely that work will have to be started on a new one as the cost of living goes on rising. In connection with the latter there is a rumour that the Government intends to devise a new system of coinage, based on the decimal system and pegged at a level higher than sterling.

Pharmacy Students' Association.

An innovation in student circles is the establishment of Pharmacy Students' Association, and three of these which have formed in South Africa have associated themselves with the international body and are beginning to speak with emphasis on affairs which have in the past been outside their sphere of influence. Recently a fund has been started to establish bursaries and to found a library. So far a special pharmaceutical library has not existed in the Union; whether a central library will result from this fund is not clear, but the idea is taking root, and sooner or later a "Bloomsbury Square" of South Africa will arise, born out of the growing unity of pharmacists. This increasing unity has been born, as all unity is, out of the constant wearing away of privileges, the nibbling away of the rightful duties and functions of the pharmacist.

Medico-Pharmaceutical Liaison.

A unique meeting—unique at least in this part of the Union, was held a short while ago, when doctors and chemists sat together around the conference table to discuss problems of mutual interest. Whilst the problems tabled at this meeting were of minor importance, the meeting is a good augury for the future. There is no doubt that sooner or later the problem of dispensing doctors will come under discussion. In the country, where the chemist may be remote, the doctor is compelled to dispense his own medicine. In the city and country town there is no necessity for this and indeed in many cases it is felt that the doctor indulges in what is tantamount to trading.

Doctors and Patent Medicines.

A somewhat unethical practice was recently brought to my notice. A group of doctors have financed a manufacturing company. Nothing unusual? However,

this particular company repacks simple products like A.P.C. under an "ethical name" at a greatly enhanced price. Needless to say these ethicals are frequently prescribed by these doctors for their patients. This scheme does not breach the official code of ethics, but none the less it remains one of the most unethical procedures I have yet come across.

Report Published.

Since I began this letter the long-awaited report has been published. As a result of negotiations with the Minister, the Pharmacy Board has advanced a tentative scheme which will probably be approved. Two distinct modes of qualifications are mooted. One by acquiring a degree of Bachelor of Pharmacy through a three-year University course, the other a diploma also obtained after a full-time three-year course, this time at a technical college.

An apprenticeship of two years will be served, and in both cases this will be followed after the first year of the course.

Ultimately, therefore, there will be two registrable qualifications differing in name only.

Thus a pharmacy qualification can be obtained after five years work—a term almost equal to that for dentistry and for medicine. Whether pharmacy will offer the same financial rewards as the other two professions is very doubtful, and I can visualise a falling off in the number of apprentices.

If this came about, it would produce entirely the opposite effect which the Committee had in mind, for in the report the dearth of pharmacists was stressed, particularly in the public service.

Even if the number of pharmacists increases, it is extremely unlikely that they will enter the hospital or similar services in view of the small salaries offered.

Of these matters more anon. The craft is girding its loins to do battle with the Christmas rush, and the shops have broken out into a strange rash of an un-pharmaceutical nature. Prices of fancy articles seem to rise in geometric progression, and the poor shopper isn't going to have much of a Christmas.

However, if the weather is kind, and to date it hasn't been—he can at least lie on the beaches and get sunburnt—but he'll find that the cost of treating that is twice what it was!

Market Report

LONDON MARKET REPORT.

January 10, 1952.

From mid-December until mid-January is usually one of the quietest periods on the drug market, and the present four weeks have proved themselves no exception. In addition to this normal seasonal decline, the grave financial position of the country has curbed buying everywhere.

The most notable feature has once again been the fall in ergot. Some shippers are quoting under 42/6 per lb. from Portugal, and spot offers are approximately 50/- per lb.

Aloes, too, have dropped. Prime Cape is available in reasonable quantities at 215/- per cwt., with shipment prices 10/- per cwt. below this figure.

Canada balsam has gone up to 30/- per lb., and there will be no replacements until the end of the Canadian winter. Peru is now worth 20/- per lb.

Cascara bark has been very firm; 1950 peel has reached 265/- per cwt. on the spot, with last year's bark 20/- per cwt. below this figure; shipment prices are around 305/- per cwt.

Ipecacuanha remains scarce, the market being without supplies of the Colombian variety.

Nicaraguan is valued at 62/- per lb., and the Panama variety at 54/-. The liquid extract is cheaper by 5/- per lb.; the basic price for 12 winchesters is now 90/6, with one winchester at 92/- per lb.

Senega is steady at 16/6 per lb.

There have been few enquiries for rhubarb. Good quality rough, round Chinese high-dried root is from 8/- to 9/- per lb.

Squill of Italian origin is cheaper at 67/6 per cwt.

Senna is still scarce; hand-picked Tinnevely pods are 3/8 per lb., with manufacturing grades around 2/4.

The new export tax from the Sudan has affected gum acacia. This has made the shipment price 120/- per cwt., c.i.f., and spot is 10/- per cwt. above this figure.

Spices mainly continue at high prices.

Ginger has weakened slightly, with the African variety quoted at 235/- per cwt. and 220/-, c.i.f.

Good quality turmeric can be bought at 85/- per cwt. and 72/6, c.i.f.

Menthol has declined to 78/- per lb. for Chinese, duty paid.

Essential oils have been interesting. Those of Empire origin are moving downwards.

Ceylon citronella is 6/- per lb., c.i.f., with both the Javanese and Formosan varieties 1/6 per lb. above this figure.

Lemongrass has gone down to 21/- per lb. on the spot and 15/- for shipment, equal to a fall of 25 per cent. in the spot price within the last few months.

Aniseed also is dropping. Shippers quote as low as 8/3 per lb., and spot holders ask 9/3 per lb.

Peppermint is scarce and dear. The Chinese variety has reached between 38/6 and 40/- per lb., with shipment offers at 35/-.

Pharmaceutical chemicals have been quiet.

Acetone, isopropyl alcohol and isopropyl acetate are all up by between 3/- and 4/- per gallon, and these advances may later affect other chemicals.

Resorcin is dearer by 1/2 per lb., making manufacturers' price 14/6 per lb. in cwt. lots.

Codeine is dearer, but other opium alkaloids are unaffected. The new rates per oz. in 5-oz. quantities are: Alkaloid, 60/6; hydrochloride, 52/9; phosphate, 45/6.

Bromides have been reduced. The basic price for the potassium salt is now 3/1 per lb. in 5-cwt. lots, 28 lb. is 3/11 $\frac{1}{2}$, while single lb. quantities are 4/8 $\frac{1}{2}$ per lb. Ammonium bromide is 1d. more, and sodium bromide 1d. less than the above rates.

Student Activities

REPORT OF N.U.P.S.A. CONGRESS, 1952.

Friday, January 4, 1952, was the opening day of the annual Congress of the National Union of Pharmaceutical Students of Australia (N.U.P.S.A.), after having been welcomed the evening before by members of Sydney University Pharmaceutical Students' Association, in the Board Room of the Pharmaceutical Society.

Delegates representing the 1200 pharmacy students throughout Australia arrived by plane, train and road at the Teachers' Training Camp, Castlereagh. The afore-going would lead one to believe that boat services were unused by the representatives, but this really was not the case. The final stage of the journey entailed crossing the Nepean River—in a row-boat.

Although several lady members of the group got "cold feet" at the idea of this crossing, it was actually

quite successful and really uneventful. That is if you could call a failing in the river by one delegate uneventful.

This we found was only the beginning of a most successful Congress attended by students—both delegates and observers—who showed that they could combine business and pleasure to form the perfect emulsion.

All responsible for Congress arrangements are to be sincerely thanked and congratulated for the work and forethought obviously behind such a successful Congress.

It was the organisers' idea this year to allow more time for pleasure. This ideal was carried out, but, largely due to the students themselves. When there was work to be done each and every one pulled his or her weight. This allowed two trips to be made by car to Katoomba and hikes and informal dances to be arranged. Incidentally, this very necessary car was hired for the week by the local Congress Committee.

Right throughout the Congress the Sydney "Sun" showed interest in student activities, and included several articles on N.U.P.S.A. discussions in its paper.

One evening at camp, a mysterious "War Dance"—to all intents and purposes—was staged in some part of the women's quarters. Actually all that the men knew about the event was that they were awakened from their sleep by peculiar yells and stampings. Next morning the few ladies present at breakfast refused to comment.

Throughout the week spent at camp excellent meals were served by the cook. As to quantity—the cook stated that nobody was eating enough—he expected us all to leave with seven pounds extra weight. We all left feeling very, very fit.

As stated before both delegates and observers attended the Congress. A word of explanation to those unfamiliar with these two terms. Two delegates are sent by each State Constituent Organisation to Congress, as actual representatives of that State's Pharmacy Students. These delegates form the N.U.P.S.A. Council and have voting power. Observers are, in effect, any other pharmacy students who wish to attend. They are free to come and go as they please. They are allowed to comment upon discussion, but, of course, have no voting powers. Several Sydney students just popped down to camp for the week-end. So, students, if you want a really fine holiday at bed-rock expenses, don't forget Congress early in 1953. Ask your State delegates about it—don't forget!

Of the final sessions, one was held in the G.U.O.O.F. Building, and was attended by Mr. Cutler (President of P.A.A.N.Z.), and the President of the Pharmaceutical Chemists' Association. Interesting discussions ensued, and many questions were asked of the visitors.

The dinner at the end of Congress was attended by Professor Thorp, Mr. Cutler and Mr. Cartwright (President of the Pharmaceutical Society of N.S.W.). The Professor gave us a very interesting talk on Education, and pointed out Sydney University's progress towards better Pharmaceutical Education. All present were greatly impressed by Professor Thorp's arguments, and left feeling greatly enlightened on matters of Pharmaceutical Education.

These final sessions were held in Sydney. Delegates and observers were billeted at Sydney students' homes, and Interstate students, through this article, wish to have their thanks and appreciation conveyed to all those concerned.

The final evening of Congress was also the 21st birthday of our present Secretary—Miss J. Elder. This event was celebrated, along with the final "break-up," at the home of Mr. and Mrs Benjamin and Gerry.

A truly fitting climax to an excellent Congress.

—D. E. Weedman, National Publicity Officer, 72 Stanley St., Erindale, S.A.

Trade Notes

THE HAMILTON LABORATORIES LTD.

Attention is directed to the advertisement of the above company, published on page . . of this issue, notifying new prices of Hamilton Products, which became effective as from January 1, 1952.

EVANS MEDICAL SUPPLIES LTD.

Dr. Frederick S. Gorrill, M.D., M.R.C.P., F.R.C.S., B.Sc., who has accepted an invitation from the Directors to join the Board of the above company, will assume the executive responsibilities of Production Director.

During the war period Dr. Gorrill was attached to the Australian army and was in charge of the Australian Field Experimental Station and its associated laboratories.

"ANETHAINE" OINTMENT

Attention is directed to the announcement of Glaxo Laboratories (Aust.) Pty. Ltd. in the current issue with reference to the introduction of the new "Anethaine" Ointment display pack.

It is an attractive counter display outer containing one dozen tubes, which are invoiced at the special bonus rate of one bonus in each dozen tubes ordered, i.e., the display pack of one dozen tubes is invoiced as eleven.

SCHERING SALES MANAGER (PHARMACEUTICALS).

Advice has been received from British Schering Ltd., 229-231 Kensington High street, London, W.8, that it has appointed Mr. B. E. Hébert, Ph.C., as its Sales Manager (Pharmaceuticals) in Australia. Mr. Hébert, who joined British Schering as a medical representative in September, 1950, left England by air for Sydney on January 12 to take up his new appointment. His address is 235 Clarence street, Sydney, N.S.W.

"MODESS" WRAPPED IN U.S.A.

The following is the text of an advertisement published on page 66 of "Drug Topics, Management and Selling," November 5, 1951, which quotes Mr. Nathan Kobantz, of the City Line Pharmacy, 1215 Broadway, Albany, New York, as saying: "If there's anything that makes me mad, it's having to wrap up those big bulky boxes of sanitary napkins. That's one reason that I push factory-wrapped Modess. Cuts out wrapping time and costs completely. And pays more profit per case than any other leading sanitary napkin!"

DEATH OF Mr. V. W. O'KEEFE (F. & J.)

We regret to announce the passing of Mr. V. W. O'Keefe, who, at the time of his death, occupied the position of Sales Manager for Fassett & Johnson Ltd., in Australia.

During his long and successful commercial career, and due to his integrity and straightforwardness, Victor O'Keefe built up a wide circle of friends, which bears testimony to the esteem in which he was held.

"Vic.", as he was known to all, gained



The late Mr. V. W. O'Keefe.

his first commercial experience when, as a young lad, he joined the firm of George Arnold, but this was interrupted by the First World War, in which he served as a stretcher-bearer with a Field Ambulance in France.

On his demobilisation he joined the staff of Fassett & Johnson Ltd. in 1920 as an outside representative, and in 1924 was appointed to the Melbourne office as Senior Victorian Representative, in which State he leaves behind many good friends.

Twenty years later, in 1944, Vic. was back again in Sydney, having been appointed Sales Manager of the company, as a fitting reward for his past work.

Loyalty and devotion to duty were the keywords of his 31 years of service with Fassett & Johnson Ltd., and anything that was not "above board" was foreign to him.

To those who were privileged to work in close association with him, his absence will be noticed all the more as time goes on.

We join with others in extending our deepest sympathy to his wife, son and daughter, mother and sister.

Vale "Vic"—(R.L.W.).

THE BRITISH DRUG HOUSES (AUSTRALIA PTY.) LTD.

The above company has advised that it is again in a position to supply **Ergometrine Tablets 0.5 mg.** in the following pack and price:—

25 x 0.5 mg. Tablets, 51/-.

"Distaquaine."

The following prices for "Distaquaine" preparations and Penicillin became operative as from January 1, 1952:—

"Distaquaine" G:

Vials containing 300,000 i.u.	4/-
Vials containing 900,000 i.u.	8/6
Vials containing 3,000,000 i.u.	24/6

"Distaquaine" Fortified:

Vials containing 400,000 i.u.	4/6
Vials containing 1,200,000 i.u.	10/6

Penicillin, Crystalline:

Vials containing 100,000 i.u.	1/6
Vials containing 200,000 i.u.	2/3
Vials containing 500,000 i.u.	4/-
Vials containing 1,000,000 i.u.	7/-

NYAL PLANS HEAVY INCREASE IN COLOUR ADVERTISING.

The Nyal Company has announced another substantial increase in consumer advertising for 1952. On top of last year's record appropriation Nyal has budgeted for a further 20 per cent. increase in consumer advertising.

This is a direct outcome of the substantial increase in consumer demand in 1951. That year was the 13th consecutive year that Nyal Medicine sales established

new record levels. We are informed by the company that the 1951 increase was the most substantial ever recorded in its history. It is of interest to note that Nyal Medicines sales are now more than half as big again as they were two years ago. These spectacular increases have taken place since Nyal began using colour pages in the national magazines.



In the accompanying photograph Mr. Noel F. Leggatt (seated), General Manager, looks well pleased with the New Year's advertisements being presented by Mr. J. A. Parkinson, Advertising Manager (on right). Also keenly interested are Mr. W. E. Timmony (Sales Manager), Mr. R. W. Gleeson (Assistant Sales Manager), and Mr. H. H. Bryant (Merchandising Manager).

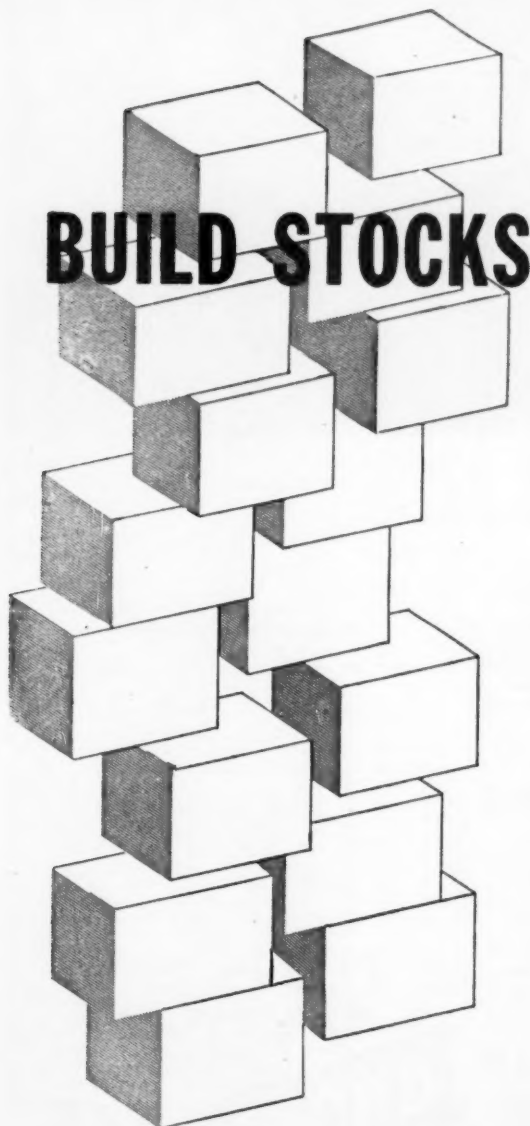
NYAL-STEARN'S SALES CONVENTION.

Early this month Nyal-Stearns representatives from all over Australia gathered at the Sydney Headquarters of Frederick Stearns & Company Division of Sterling Drug Inc., for the Annual Sales Convention.

At the conference new Sales, Advertising and Merchandising Promotional plans for 1952 were outlined, and the representatives brought up for discussion many of the problems confronting retail chemists today.

This photograph shows the Nyal-Stearns Representatives, Company Executives and Departmental Heads in one of the lighter moments of the Conference.





BUILD STOCKS for this snowballing demand

Customers who have tried and proved the efficiency of Roche Tomsitt pharmaceutical preparations form a strong, well-established market. The demand from this source is constantly increasing in response to sound merchandising, while new customers are being encouraged by national advertising of Roche Tomsitt products.

Back this increase by building your displays and sales of Roche Tomsitt lines.

- ★ PICOT PARFUMS
- ★ YEASTON LAX
- ★ YEASTON PLAIN
- ★ GOLCRYST HEALTH SALTS
- ★ INSECTIBANE LIQ. SPRAY
- ★ INSECTIBANE POWDER
- ★ ARNOLD'S BALSAM
- ★ MILMA MILK OF MAGNESIA
- ★ ROX BABY POWDER
- ★ T.C.P. ANTISEPTIC
- ★ TRIPLUS
- ★ NAZOL
- ★ GLYMOL
- ★ O-I-NO
- ★ KARON CREAM

and hundreds of other market-established lines.

ROCKE TOMPSITT & CO. LTD.

MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS AND WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS SINCE 1877

292-298 Flinders Street, Melbourne - Phone MU 7551. Telegraphic Address: Rocksitt, Melbourne.

1197

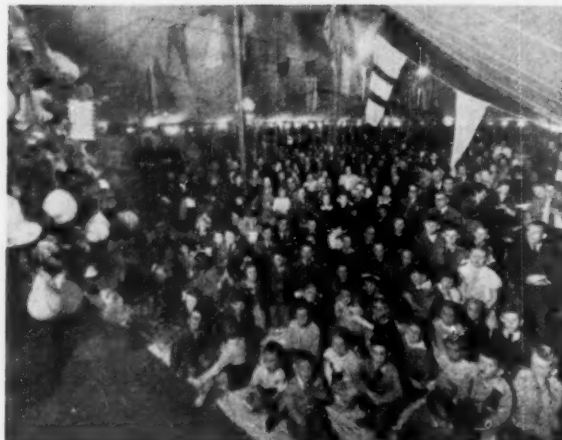
FAULDING'S CHRISTMAS PARTY.

One hundred and fifty children and 500 adults attended a Christmas Party given by the Directorate of F. H. Faulding & Co. Ltd. for the children of the company's Adelaide staff.

The company has always held such a party every year, but never before have there been so many children present. Mr. A. F. Scammell, Managing Director, welcomed the guests and spoke of the pleasure and pride it gave the Directors to note the growth of the "Faulding families." "Father Christmas" gave each child a present from the Board, and everyone was treated to supper and an evening of variety entertainment and dancing.

Directors Messrs. R. G. Scammell and M. R. Lodge were present; all Directors were accompanied by their wives.

In these days of industrial unrest it is very good to have reports of a company in which management and staff meet socially in all friendliness and mutual respect. This type of relationship is bound to react to the advantage of management-labour relations in general.



A view of some of the 600 people who attended the Faulding Christmas Party.

P.A.T.A. PRICES.

P.A.T.A. of New South Wales

Notified 11/1/52—

General Section: Additions		
Size	Retail	Wholesale
Schaffer & Company—Knox Drug Co. Products		
3/-	Isan	27/- doz.

Chemists' Section: Additions

12 oz.	8/-	Phosphaljel	64/- doz.
16 oz.	52/-	Wycol	468/- doz.

General Section: Alterations.

Kertex Laboratories			
	2/9	Byte	
	2/9	Klutch	
Small	94d.	Luber's U-Jubes	6/- doz.
Large	1/10d.	Luber's U-Jubes	13/- doz.
Schaffer & Company—Knox Drug Co. Products			
	7/-	Amosan	63/- doz.
Small	6/-	Cystex	54/- doz.
Large	12/-	Cystex	108/- doz.
No. 1	6/-	Hynox	54/- doz.
No. 2	12/-	Hynox	108/- doz.
No. 1	3/6	Nixoderm	31/6 doz.
No. 2	7/-	Nixoderm	63/- doz.
No. 1	6/-	Romind	54/- doz.
No. 2	12/-	Romind	108/- doz.
	8/-	Spantex	72/- doz.

Chemists' Section: Alterations

Elliott & Australian Drug Pty. Ltd.			
16/-	Eucresol Lamps	132/- doz.	
Kertex Laboratories			
2/6	Vitajels	18/- doz.	
Schaffer & Co.—Knox Drug Co. Products			
No. 1	6/-	Buroids	54/- doz.
No. 2	12/-	Buroids	108/- doz.
	7/-	Chinaroid	63/- doz.
No. 1	4/-	Diotex	36/- doz.
No. 2	8/-	Diotex	72/- doz.
Small	8/-	Mendaco	72/- doz.
Large	16/-	Mendaco	144/- doz.
No. 1	6/-	Rogena	54/- doz.
No. 2	12/-	Rogena	108/- doz.
No. 1	10/-	Vi-Stim	80/- doz.
No. 2	20/-	Vi-Stim	160/- doz.

Notified 24/1/52.

Size		Retail	General Section: Addition.	Wholesale
100's	12/6		H. F. Harvey Pty. Ltd. Canatone Vitamin Compound for Dogs	100/- doz.

Chemists' Section: Addition.

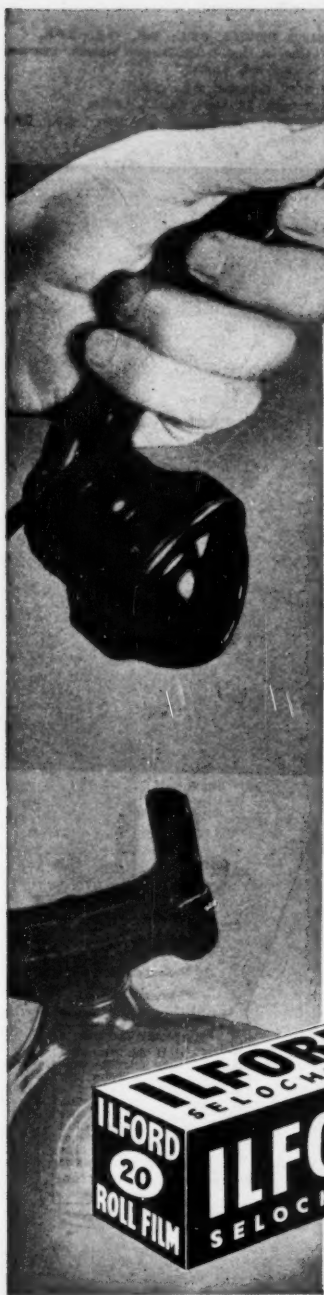
100's	15/-		H. F. Harvey Pty. Ltd. Ce Be Compound (B Complex fort with Vitamin C)	120/- "
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General Section: Alterations.

Caralax Pty. Limited.				
	2/3	Caralax (Caramel Laxative)	18/-	"
Schaffer & Company, Knox Drug Co. Products.				
	8/-	Amosan	72/-	"
Small	7/-	Cystex	63/-	"
Large	14/-	Cystex	126/-	"
No. 1	7/-	Hynox	63/-	"
No. 2	14/-	Hynox	126/-	"
No. 1	4/-	Nixoderm	36/-	"
No. 2	8/-	Nixoderm	72/-	"
No. 1	7/-	Romind	63/-	"
No. 2	14/-	Romind	126/-	"
	9/-	Spantex	81/-	"
Scott & Bowne (Australasia) Ltd.				
Small	2/9	Kemdex (Denture Cleanser)	22/-	"
Large	4/6	Kemdex (Denture Cleanser)	36/-	"

Chemists' Section: Alterations.

Australian Soaps Ltd., Lancet Laboratories' Products.				
	1/1	Lancet Germicidal Soap, 1%	8/6	"
	1/6d.	Lancet Germicidal Soap, 2%	10/10	"
Frank Leonard.				
Pints	3/4	B.M.I. Tonic Wine	28/-	"
Quarts	5/9	B.M.I. Tonic Wine	50/-	"
Schaffer & Company, Knox Drug Co. Products.				
No. 1	7/-	Buroids	63/-	"
No. 2	14/-	Buroids	126/-	"
No. 1	6/-	Diotex	54/-	"
No. 2	12/-	Diotex	108/-	"
Small	9/-	Mendaco	81/-	"
Large	18/-	Mendaco	162/-	"
No. 1	7/-	Rogena	63/-	"
No. 2	14/-	Rogena	126/-	"



This is for You!

The Public are wanting **ILFORD Film**

A Quality British Product

—which the camera enthusiast will ask for again, ILFORD Roll Film has speed, latitude and fine grain, to make perfect pictures.

New Sales Organisation

The Ilford expansion in Australia, with the formation of a subsidiary company, Ilford (Australia) Pty. Ltd. means improved distribution of their products and a policy of full co-operation with pharmacists throughout Australia.

ILFORD (AUSTRALIA) PROPRIETARY LIMITED

370 Post Office Place, Melbourne.
Phone: MU 9432.

25-27 Clarence Street, Sydney.
Phone: BW 6032.

366 Queen Street, Brisbane.
Phone: B 7055.

AN EXTRACT FROM THE
PREFACE OF THE BOOK

"ORAL VACCINES"

and Immunisation by other Unusual Routes"

by

DAVID THOMSON, O.B.E., M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.,
Director of the Pickett-Thomson Research Laboratory,
Highwood Hill, London.

ROBERT THOMSON, M.B., Ch.B.,
Pathologist, St. Paul's Hospital, London.

Assisted by JAMES TODD MORRISON, M.D., D.P.H.
(Aberdeen).

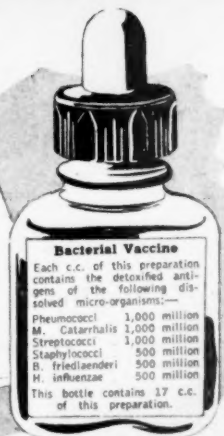


"In publishing this volume we have been compelled to read over the manuscript many times, and this constant perusal is necessary to enable one to obtain a mental picture of the enormous mass of evidence recorded in well over 1000 research papers. Much of the evidence is conflicting. Nevertheless, we feel convinced that the researches in toto definitely prove that immunity can be obtained with vaccines administered by the following unorthodox routes—

- (1) By oral and possibly also by rectal administration.
- (2) By intranasal instillation or by means of intranasal spraying.
- (3) By intratracheal insufflation.
- (4) By instillation into the conjunctival sac.
- (5) By thorough inoculation into the skin, more particularly if low surface tension emulsions are used as the base.

"The following further facts also stand out clearly—
(1) The dosage of oral vaccines should be from 40 to 100 times greater than the usual dosage given by the parenteral routes.

- (2) To get successful immunizing results the vaccines given by the above unusual routes mentioned must be frequently repeated.
- (3) Vaccines given by the various parenteral routes are more certain as a general rule in their immunizing effects, but their chief disadvantages are that they require to be injected, and they produce often severe reactions.
- (4) The advantage of the oral and other non-parenteral routes is that they seldom produce reactions. They are convenient and easy to administer and they do not frighten children as parenteral injections do. The chief disadvantage of the oral and other non-parenteral vaccines is that we never can tell exactly how much of the vaccine is absorbed. Nevertheless, if it is given frequently enough, we can be sure that it is gradually getting into the system and thereby producing a cumulative immunizing effect."



Bacterial Vaccine

Each c.c. of this preparation contains the detoxified antigens of the following dissolved micro-organisms—

Pneumococci	1,000 million
M. Catarrhalis	1,000 million
Streptococci	1,000 million
Staphylococci	500 million
S. Friedländeri	500 million
M. influenzae	500 million

This bottle contains 17 c.c. of this preparation.

Lantigen

Series of Dissolved Oral
Vaccines Follow the
Above-stated Principles.

Product of Edinburgh Laboratories, 101 York Street, Sydney.

BRITISH COD LIVER OIL INDUSTRY

The Directors of G. P. Embelton & Co. Pty. Ltd. were hosts at dinner at the C.T.A. Club, Melbourne, on January 14, to welcome Mr. Kenneth MacLennan, Managing Director of British Cod Liver Oils (Hull and Grimsby) Ltd., who was on a short visit to Melbourne as part of a hurried trip to Australia and New Zealand.

Representatives of the wholesale drug trade, the poultry industry and the Department of Agriculture were present, and were glad of the opportunity of meeting this distinguished gentleman, an eminent biochemist and a leader of the British cod liver oil industry.

Proposing the toast of Mr. MacLennan, Mr. Embelton said:

"We have invited you to dinner tonight to meet Mr. Kenneth MacLennan, the Managing Director of the British Cod Liver Oils (Hull & Grimsby) Ltd., whom we have been privileged to represent in Australia. Mr. MacLennan's visit must necessarily be of short duration. He has at his disposal insufficient time to enable him to call on each one of you, and to overcome this difficulty we have asked you to be good enough to come here this evening. First, I am most grateful to you for your attendance; I thank you all for coming.

"Though you have known me for years, very few of you have been privileged to meet Mr. MacLennan, who is, as I mentioned earlier, the Managing Director of the company and the person responsible for the cod liver oil which you are kind enough to order and which, I believe, serves this community admirably. Mr. MacLennan has been with the British Cod Liver Oils Company for 16 years. After service in the first World War, he was awarded the Military Cross. He was engaged by the British Department of Army Education to teach soldiers field agriculture. Afterwards he joined the technical staff of Lever Bros. Ltd., and soon became the head of its food research laboratory, and it was he who was chiefly responsible for the first successful inclusion of vitamins in margarine.

"With this background of knowledge he was appointed to be General Manager of the British Cod Liver Oils Company, and later became Managing Director. In those 16 years he has bent his efforts to the improvement of cod liver oil. Nothing has ever been good enough and he has succeeded in improving the quality very considerably, until now the oil, which you receive from his works, is of higher quality than ever before.

"Mr. MacLennan's factory is responsible for more than half the world's cod liver oil production. His company sells to almost every country in the world, but there is none in which the company has a greater interest than Australia.

"Mr. MacLennan did not come here to sell cod liver oil, and I am at the present time on no selling campaign. I mention these things to you so that you may know Mr. MacLennan's standing, and later on I shall ask you to drink his health. Before doing that, however, I hand the toast on to Mr. Berry, who is here to represent Drug Houses of Australia Ltd., and I now pass the toast to Mr. Berry."—(Applause.)

Mr. Embelton's remarks were supported by Mr. P. A. Berry, of Felton, Grimwade and Duerdins Pty. Ltd., representing Drug Houses of Australia Ltd., who had visited the modern works of British Cod Liver Oils (Hull and Grimsby) Ltd., at Hull, in recent years, and had been the guest of Mr. MacLennan on that occasion.

After the toast had been honoured, Mr. MacLennan thanked the speakers and the gathering for the compliments they had paid him. He explained some of the main developments in the cod liver oil industry in Great Britain during the past fifteen years, and stressed the fact that for the best results to be obtained in the extraction of the oil, the livers of the cod must be rendered within a matter of minutes of the catch being hauled in. This rule was rigidly applied and those of the fishing fleet who failed to observe this requirement, as shown by the quality of the oil, were fined according to the degree of impurity disclosed. He also paid

a tribute to the excellent handling of his company's business with Australia by G. P. Embelton & Co. Pty. Ltd., as agent. Later in the evening Mr. MacLennan answered a number of questions on the best means of maintaining the freshness of cod liver oil.

Mr. MacLennan's remarks were supplemented by a 30-minute film, with commentary, illustrating how the fishing fleet, laid up in the immediate pre-war years, had become a vital factor in the maintenance of Britain's food supplies during the war years—an essential function which had carried through to and become even more important in the difficult years following the war.

Items of entertainment provided by Mr. Lester Shaw were well received by those present, and the gathering dispersed at 11.30 p.m., after a vote of thanks to G. P. Embelton & Co. Pty. Ltd., moved by Mr. S. J. A. Frapp, had been carried by acclamation. In acknowledging this vote, Mr. Embelton complimented his colleague, Mr. Chesterfield, for the part he had taken in the organisation and smooth running of the dinner at very short notice.

FERROUS SULPHATE POISONING

Treatment of Children

Eight more cases of ferrous sulphate poisoning in children are reported by I. O. B. Spencer, in the "Lancet," of November 10, 1951. Four cases which recovered were treated at the Royal Victoria Infirmary, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, and the other four, described as "Coroner's cases," died, in spite of treatment. The author observes that the clinical picture is fairly constant; at first the patients look pale and ill, and generally vomit; later the vomitus may contain small amounts of red blood, and the patients develop pallor, coldness, tachycardia, drowsiness and restlessness.

The author consulted Dr. Latimer, of the Department of Biochemistry at the hospital concerning the treatment of cases of this kind, and the following suggestions were made: (1) As iron may interfere with oxidation by combining with SH groupings, tocopherol should be prescribed. (2) Methionine should be given (a) as a source of SH groupings, and (b) in an attempt to prevent the development of fatty changes in the liver. (3) Vitamin B complex should be given, as a deficiency of some members of the group is associated with fatty changes of the liver. The drowsiness and sudden death in some of the cases might be due to interference with the oxidative enzymes and with the utilisation of the vitamin B complex. The following mixture was later used by the author:

Aneurine Hydrochloride	10 mgm.
Nicotinamide	30 mgm.
Riboflavin	10 mgm.
Tocopherol	15 mgm.
Methionine	500 mgm.

The dose was calculated by multiplying these amounts by the child's age in years and dividing into three daily doses.

For any further cases which may be met, the author suggests the following treatment: (1) Immediate efforts to be made to make the child vomit. (2) Gastric lavage with sodium bicarbonate solution, leaving 10 fl. oz. of the solution in the stomach. (3) Administration of vis-muth carbonate, 3 grains, four-hourly. (4) Precautions to be taken against the inhalation of vomit. (5) Intravenous infusion of fluids to be considered. (6) The vitamin mixture (formula above) to be given.

The author makes a constructive suggestion about the prevention of such accidents: the daily dose of three tablets, he says, should be securely wrapped in separate packets. He points out that most of the children poisoned are under two years of age, and children of this age who might accidentally obtain tablets wrapped in this manner could not easily open the packet, nor could they swallow large quantities so quickly.—"Pharmaceutical Journal," November 24, 1951.

Commonwealth and State News

WESTERN AUSTRALIA

PERSONAL and GENERAL

State
News

We extend congratulations to **Mr. W. Reg Read** on his appointment as a Justice of the Peace.

Mr. John Nott has returned from his trip to England, and is looking "fighting fit."

We understand that **Mr. W. D. Jewkes** has taken over Shearer's Pharmacy at Bunbury for an extended period.

Mr. J. K. Little, of W.A. Apothecaries Ltd., has entered the Army and is at present stationed at the Camp Hospital, Swanbourne.

Congratulations are extended to **Messrs. A. Burking**, of Margaret River, and **R. Branson**, of Corrigin, who have just moved into their new pharmacies.

During his short stay in Perth last month, **Mr. E. G. Larkin**, of N.S. Wales, visited the Council office and inspected the College.

We are glad to report that **Mr. R. C. Elphinstone** has been discharged from hospital and is convalescing at his home in Mt. Lawley, after his recent illness.

Miss M. Richards has resumed duty at her pharmacy after her recent trip to England. She appears to have benefited very much in health, and we trust that the benefit will be permanent.

December, 1951, was a memorable time for **Miss Maureen Maxwell**, as during that month she passed her Final Exam, and entered into the bonds of matrimony with **Mr. Cranston**.—Congratulations.

After spending some months in the eastern States, **Mr. John Rowe** returned to Perth by caravan on January 18. He has since been relieving **Mr. H. N. Armstrong**, of Beaufort street, and **Messrs. E. W. Varcoe** and **H. A. McCrae** at Hollywood Hospital.

On Holidays.—The following chemists have been on holidays during the month: **Mrs. E. Adlard**, **Miss E. Dick**, **Messrs. F. D. Johnston**, **F. M. Brandreth**, **B. J. Wood**, **S. T. Lippingswell**, **J. A. Lewis**, **H. D. Fitch**, **G. H. Dallimore**.

APPRENTICES' WAGES

In the Arbitration Court, on December 21, 1951, the following award for apprentices was issued, to become effective as from that date: 1st year, £1/10/-; 2nd year, £2/5/-; 3rd year, £3; 4th year, £4.

GENERAL PUBLIC RISK INSURANCE

Attention was drawn at the annual meeting of the W.A. Branch of P.D.L. to the need for separate policies for general public risk insurance, to cover injuries sustained by members of the public on the premises as distinct from errors in dispensing, which are covered by chemists' indemnity policies.

KEROSENE, ETC., IN DRINK CONTAINERS

In an attempt to reduce the number of accidental poisonings by kerosene and other liquids the following regulation was added to the Food and Drug Regulations and gazetted on December 14, 1951:—

"No person shall place in any bottle or container ordinarily used to contain food any kerosene, turpentine, methylated spirits, linseed oil, petrol or any preparation containing petrol or any disinfectant, poisonous, odorous, filthy, offensive or other contaminating matter."

RETIREMENT OF MR. F. T. LORMAN

After having been secretary of the local Board of P.D.L. from 1933 to 1946, and chairman from 1946 to 1951, **Mr. Lorman** declined nomination as a member of the Board this year. At the annual meeting the new chairman, **Mr. T. D. H. Allan**, and the secretary, expressed appreciation and thanks to **Mr. Lorman** for his valuable services, and expressed their regret that he now felt compelled to retire. **Mr. Lorman**, in replying, said that he had enjoyed serving his profession through P.D.L., but felt that he must bow to Anno Domini and allow younger members to take his place. He had every confidence in the local Board as at present constituted, and offered to render any assistance in his power, if required.

CONFERENCE WITH MINISTER OF HEALTH

Representatives of pharmacy held a conference with **Sir Earle Page** during his visit to Perth last month. Several problems concerning the Government's pharmaceutical schemes were discussed, and as a result it is hoped that some of the irritation associated with the schemes will be removed. **Messrs. H. D. Fitch** and **G. H. Dallimore** were on holidays at Yallingup and Porongurup respectively at the time and interrupted their holidays to make special trips to Perth in order to attend the conference. Other representatives were **Messrs. H. O. Howling**, **R. I. Cohen**, **A. A. Baxter**, **G. D. T. Allan**, **R. W. Dalby** and **F. W. Avenell**.

OBITUARY

We regret having to record the death on January 16, of **Mr. J. McLean**, of Katanning. **Mr. McLean** had an accident some months ago and although his injuries did not at the time appear to be serious it is thought that they originated the illness from which he died after a few days in hospital. He leaves a son and daughter, aged 17 and 13 years respectively, his wife having predeceased him about ten years ago.

PHARMACEUTICAL DEFENCE LIMITED.

The Annual Meeting of the Western Australian Branch of the P.D.L. held at the Perth Technical College, St. George's terrace, on December 12, 1951, at 3 p.m., was attended by **Messrs. F. T. Lorman** (Chairman), **R. I. Cohen**, **H. D. Fitch**, **T. D. H. Allan**, and **F. W. Avenell** (Secretary).

After the minutes of the previous Annual Meeting had been confirmed, correspondence to and from the Head Office concerning the following subjects was tabled:—Constitution of P.D.L.; rights and privileges of chemists; result of election of Directors; general public risk insurance; supplementary insurance cover.

After discussion concerning publicity to be given to public risk insurance **Mr. Cohen** offered to enlist the assistance of the Guild in this direction.

The financial statement and auditor's report were adopted.

The Secretary's report drew attention to the small amount received as commission from Life Assurance (M.L.C.) Insurance Co. in the year 1950-51, and steps being taken to increase the amount for the year 1951-52.

Election of Local Board.—The Returning Officer reported that nominations had been received from **Messrs. T. D. H. Allan**, **R. I. Cohen** and **H. D. Fitch**. As three members were required, these three were declared elected.

Appreciation of Mr. Lorman's Services.—**Mr. T. D. H. Allan** and the Secretary expressed appreciation and thanks to **Mr. F. T. Lorman** for his services to P.D.L. as Local Board Secretary from 1933 to 1946 and since then as Chairman. They regretted that he now felt compelled to retire from this position.

NOW! "VASELINE"
BRAND

**LIQUID SHAMPOO
IN 2 OUNCE
PERSONAL SIZE!**



**RETAILS AT ONLY 2/11¹⁰/₂
-AND YOU CAN STILL MAKE
50% ON EVERY BOTTLE!**

*It's a new field—
additional to your
regular market for 4 oz.
"Vaseline" Liquid Shampoo.
Sell one to every member of a
family—and step up your turnover!*

CHECK THESE "MORE PROFIT" FEATURES

★ This new 2 oz. size "Vaseline" Liquid Shampoo lets you make 50% on every bottle you sell. Include some 2 oz. bottles in your 12 dozen assorted "Vaseline" parcel, and get the full 5% trade discount.

★ Already, in several States, the regular 4 oz. size "Vaseline" Liquid Shampoo is No. 1 seller. Now, with the smaller size, lower price, and new-market appeal, you can bank on even bigger turnover!

★ It will pay you to prominently display both 2 oz. and 4 oz. sizes of "Vaseline" Liquid Shampoo. For, working in support of them both, is the biggest advertising campaign in the field!

STOCK IT! DISPLAY IT! SELL IT!

Vaseline TRADE MARK **LIQUID SHAMPOO**

"Vaseline" is the Registered Trade Mark of Chasebrough Mfg. Co. Cons'd.

Distributors to the Trade — P.C.D. Pty. Ltd., 125 Swanston Street, Melbourne - Cent. 4755



SHARP

End-cut bristles on ordinary toothbrush



SMOOTH

Round-ended bristles on Wisdom toothbrush

★ Wisdom gives you rounded ends

Which toothbrush against your gums?

We all know we should brush our gums! But have you ever tortured yourself with an ordinary toothbrush... drawn blood when you tried to brush stimulate your gums?

With a wisdom tooth and gum brush you can brush your gums with comfort! Because each bristle on every Wisdom tooth

brush has a specially rounded end. Rounded ends are smooth against your gums. Try a Wisdom straight away. Tone up the tissue. Feel how your gums become firm.

Wisdom's arrangement of the bristles also ensures the most thorough cleaning of teeth.

BRUSH... UP... YOUR... SMILE...



WITH THE BRUSH FOR TEETH AND GUMS

Wisdom
TOOTHBRUSHES

1. Nylon Bristle
2. Natural Bristle
3. Junior Brush



An Addis Product

Brush... up... your... sales...

Watch for Wisdom. Our advertising is coming so thick and fast it will seem like Wisdom is in every paper you open. And what a sales story! Round-ended bristles on both natural and nylon bristles. For you—bigger and better margins. Parcel discounts. How are your stocks, sir?

- Above—we reproduce one of our advertisements which are appearing at the rate of one in every three weeks in all leading newspapers and magazines of Australia.

Wisdom
TOOTHBRUSHES

1. Nylon Bristle
2. Natural Bristle
3. Junior Brush



An Addis Product

WESTERN AUSTRALIA (Continued)

Mr. Lorman in reply said he had enjoyed serving his profession through P.D.L., but felt that he must bow to Anno Domini and allow younger members to take his place. He had every confidence in the Local Board as at present constituted, and offered to render any assistance in his power if required.

Election of Chairman.—Mr. T. D. H. Allan was elected Chairman and as the Branch Representative to the Federal Council of P.D.L.

Mr. N. C. Cossar, a Director of the Company, was re-elected proxy representative at the Federal Council.

Before closing the meeting at 4.30 p.m. the new Chairman thanked members for their confidence in electing him to the position, and the Secretary for his services during another year.

THE GUILD

S.B.C. Meeting

The State Branch Committee of the Western Australian Branch of the Guild met at 51 King street, Perth, on December 11, 1951, at 8 p.m.

Present.—Messrs. G. H. Dallimore (Chair), R. I. Cohen, R. W. C. Dalby, G. D. T. Allan, A. A. Baxter, R. J. Healy, W. G. Lewis, R. Edinger, J. W. Bodkin

Business arising from the minutes:

L.S.A. Tablets, Portex Plastic Skin, Ingram's Shaving Cream.—The Secretary reported that a letter had been received back from Federal Office in reply to our letter dealing with the above, and that our remarks had been noted and passed on to the appropriate people.

P.A.T.A. Lines.—A letter had been received in reply to ours dealing with the date line for the alterations of prices to the P.A.T.A., stating that the prices control would not sanction any specified date line.

Dispensing Drug Tariff and Prescription Proprietaries.—Federal Office replied that the matter of a reprint of alterations, etc., was at present being discussed in Melbourne, and we would be advised later of the result.

Correspondence.—The correspondence as read was received.

New Member Elected.—Mr. H. A. Hoffman, 779 Albany Road, Victoria Park.

Christmas Dinner.—The Secretary reported that he had been unable to obtain suitable accommodation for the Christmas Dinner, with the result that same will have to be cancelled. Resolved that a dinner take place early in the new year.

Night Trading.—Resolved that the warning as published in the Victorian "Gileseal News" be republished in the W.A. "Gileseal News."

Chemist at Mullewa.—Resolved that the Secretary write a letter to the Minister for Works in reply to his letter dealing with the request for a chemist at Mullewa, setting out the terms and conditions required.

Guild Fees.—Resolved that a special meeting of the State Branch Committee be held in January to discuss the increase in the annual subscription.

Acetyl Salicylic Acid.—Resolved that in the new prices for mixtures containing Acetyl Salicylic Acid, both the prices for Australian and English Acetyl Salicylic Acid be published.

Co-Pherol E.—Resolved that Federal Office be contacted in regard to the decrease of margin in the price structure of Co-Pherol E.

There being no further business the meeting closed at 10.30 p.m., after which the members partook of light refreshments, during which Mr. Allan, on behalf of those present, proposed the good health of and conveyed the season's greetings to the President, who suitably reciprocated.

TASMANIA

PERSONAL and GENERAL

State News

THE PHARMACY BOARD OF TASMANIA

Election of Members.

Advice has been received from the Registrar of the Pharmacy Board of Tasmania that the annual election of members of this Board was held on January 16, when Mr. F. H. Cartledge was re-elected and Mr. E. H. Shield elected, the votes obtained by the four candidates being as under:—

Mr. E. H. Shield	52
Mr. F. H. Cartledge .. .	40
Miss M. L. Williams .. .	39
Mr. A. G. Crane .. .	37

PHARMACY BOARD

Monthly Meeting

The Pharmacy Board of Tasmania met at 140 Collins Street, Hobart, on December 10, 1951, at 8 p.m.

Present.—Messrs. D. R. Crisp (President), L. W. Palfreyman, T. A. Stephens, A. G. Crane, A. P. Brammall and H. Pearce.

Examinations: Examiners' Meeting.—The following Examiners met at 7.30 p.m. to discuss the results of the Final Examination, viz, Messrs. J. H. Gould (Chairman), D. R. Crisp, L. W. Palfreyman, C. A. Robertson, H. H. Pearce, A. P. Brammall, T. A. Stephens, D. S. D. Moore and K. H. Jenkins.

The Examiners' report was presented and adopted, from which it was noted all candidates had failed.

It was resolved to act on the recommendations from the Examiners and obtain the reports suggested.

Prizes.—It was moved by Mr. Stephens and seconded by Mr. Brammall that the "H. T. Gould Memorial Prize" for 1951 be awarded to Mr. E. J. Holmes; and that a recommendation be sent to the Pharmaceutical Society that the Kodak Prize be awarded also to Mr. Holmes. This was approved.

Intermediate.—It was reported the results for this Examination are not yet available. Resolved that it be left to Mr. Gould and Registrar to deal with this matter and report back to next meeting.

"J. L. Gould Memorial Prize."—It was reported no entries had been received for 1951; therefore no award could be made.

Examination Room.—Reported list of samples, etc., required is in course of completion.

Apprentices.—Reports were tabled re various notebooks, and noted.

Indentures.—Miss Janet Anderson to A. G. Townley and I. B. McLeod.—Resolved that the discharge of these indentures be registered on completion of the forms.

George A. Copeland to George S. Copeland.—This apprenticeship to be transferred to Mr. C. Macleod, of Victoria. Declaration of Mr. G. S. Copeland as to service of the apprentice from September 5, 1949, to December 1, 1951. Certificate to be forwarded to Victorian Board accordingly.

Poisons Act.—re Benadryl: Proposed removal of preparations from control. This matter to be referred back to next meeting.

Classification of Poisons and Dangerous Drugs.—A specimen of card proposed to be used in connection with the Prescription Proprietary Card Service was received from "The Australasian Journal of Pharmacy," examined by the President, and returned certified that same was in order.

Penicillin Permits.—Request received from Commonwealth Department of Health for renewal of certificates

TASMANIA (Continued)

for 1952 to the Commonwealth Serum Laboratories, Victoria; the Senior Health Commonwealth Medical Officer, Launceston; and the Medical Officer in Charge, Commonwealth Health Laboratory, Hobart.

Pharmaceutical Register.—Late F. W. Colman: Reported letter of sympathy sent from Board to Mrs. Colman and family, and acknowledgment received.

Robert Dennis O'Day: Certificate of Identity received from Victorian Board; also letter from Mr. O'Day, regarding registration, and advising he will be relieving in Hobart from January 7 for one month. Mr. O'Day advised of procedure.

Rex Howarth: Letter of identification and certified photograph received from Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain on Mr. Howarth's behalf. Reference made to Mr. Howarth at last meeting.

Miss Hilary H. Atkinson: Reported Certificate of Identity and Certified Photograph forwarded to English Society on her behalf.

Late Percy Ash: Advice of death received from Registrar-General's Department, dated November 23, 1951. Resolved that his name be removed from the Register.

Registration of Aliens.—A reply was received from Premier's Department to Board's enquiries of October 11, and tabled and noted. Resolved to advise that the Board has decided to adopt the procedure as set out in the resolution of the Brisbane Conference, and will take an early opportunity of taking steps to give effect to same.

Finance.—The usual statement was presented, and accounts amounting to £80/16/6 were passed for payment.

COMMONWEALTH

PERSONAL and GENERAL

Mr. R. S. F. Greig, President of the Pharmaceutical Society of Queensland, and a member of the Committee of Management of the Pharmaceutical Association, and Honorary Treasurer of the Federal Council of Pharmaceutical Societies of Australia, together with Mrs. Greig, will leave for a trip to Great Britain on the "Oronsay" from Sydney on April 1, 1952. Mr. Greig expects to be absent from Australia for about eight months.

NATIONAL UNION OF PHARMACEUTICAL STUDENTS OF AUSTRALIA.

The following office-bearers were appointed at the recent Conference at Gan Gan:—

President: Mr. Brian N. Williams (S.A.).
Vice-President: Mr. G. Benjamin (N.S.W.).
Secretary: Miss J. Elder (Vic.).
Treasurer: Mr. P. Davidson (Qld.).
National Publicity Officer: Mr. D. E. Weedman (S.A.).
Assistant Secretary: Miss A. Taylor (Vic.).
Publications Officer: Miss E. Macwhinnie (N.S.W.).
Council Liaison Officer: Mr. G. Brown (Qld.).
Editor, 1952 "Pharmacy Student": Mr. W. Lumley (Vic.).

Survey Officer: Mr. J. DeRavin (Vic.).
Local I.P.S.F. Secretary: Mr. W. Wilkinson (N.S.W.).
Overseas Representatives and Conference Delegates:
Mr. V. Gilbert (London).
Mr. L. Rudd (London).

1952 Minutes Secretary: Mr. L. Cashen (N.S.W.).

Council Members:

Mr. K. Davison (Vic.).
Miss M. Miller (N.S.W.).
Mr. T. Rattray (Qld.).

NEW ZEALAND

PERSONAL and GENERAL

AUCKLAND NOTES.

Smoke Concert.

The Auckland Chemists' Sports and Entertainment Committee held its annual smoke concert at the Lewis Eady Hall, on November 20.

Usually a popular event, this year's concert proved no exception, and was well attended by all sections of the trade, both wholesale and retail.

Proceedings were opened by the President, Mr. H. Broom, and several toasts were offered.

The B.M.A. was represented by Mr. J. Maxwell Clarke.

The supper was excellent, and the items were varied and very entertaining.

The concert was a great success, and many thanks are due to Messrs. H. Broom, J. Eccles, J. Russell, L. Eason, for their stalwart work. However, in future years Mr. Broom would like to see the younger generation taking a more active part in the show.

Golf Tournament.

On the following Sunday, November 25, the same committee organised the annual Chemists' Golf Tournament. Held on the Manukau Club's course at Manukau, it proved an outstanding success. Shortly after 8 a.m. players began hitting off into the brisk S.W. wind, which kept up all day, but did not hinder some great scores.

The George Davidson Memorial Cup was won this year by Mr. John Scott, of Eli Lilly & Co., who promptly did the decent thing with an empty cup.

The match, Wholesale v. Retail, was won by the Wholesalers.

In the clubhouse after the second round the prizes were presented by Mr. J. Eccles, bringing a very enjoyable day to a close.

PHARMACY BOARD

Quarterly Meeting

Excerpts from the minutes of a meeting of the Pharmacy Board of New Zealand, held at 59 Cambridge Terrace, Wellington, on December 4, 1951, at 9.30 a.m.

Present.—Messrs. C. N. Bell (President), E. P. Shier, F. W. Johnson, Eric Dash, R. E. Combes, H. F. Clarke, F. T. Castle, T. P. Cleary, J. G. Simcock and H. R. Rollinson.

Examinations, 1951: Examiner's Report.—The Report of the Examiner in Pharmacy, Mr. J. S. Peel, was read with interest, and the Registrar instructed to refer it to the College Principal for his information and guidance. The Board also resolved that the College Principal be instructed to emphasise to students the need for them to present themselves at the Practical Pharmacy Examination in clean overalls.

The Reports of the Examiners in Botany and Chemistry were both read with interest and "received."

On the suggestion of Mr. Combes it was unanimously decided to record the Board's appreciation of the services of those pharmaceutical chemists in the four examination centres who undertook the duties of Supervisors in the Oral and Practical Pharmacy examinations.

NEW ZEALAND (Continued)

Tabulated Results.—The following Pass list was released:—

Passed Section C: Ainsworth, M. J., Anderson, F. H., Arneil, C. M., Baillie, W. W., Barnard, B. F., Blair, W. A., Brown, R. P., Bryant, J. A., Burke, C. N., Chirnside, T. L., Coombe, R. G., Crawshaw, C. G., Crombie, J. B., Cuttance, S. H., Devcich, N. R. W., Douglas, G. B., Drury, R., Dye, W. H., Fantham, G. N., Fraser, T. J., Ganley, J. G., Gapes, D. C., Garlick, A. T., Graham, R. D., Graham, S. B., Harray, A. S., Healy, E. J., Hern, D. C., Hyndham, S. A., Jacobs, I. L., Kerr, E. N., Kneale, E. J., Macdonald, A. H., Melhuish, G. D., Meltzer, D., Mills, N. I., Moore, H. C. B., Morris, B. W., Morrison, D. J., Moxham, W. H., Muir, R. N., McAllister, B. N., McCrossin, C. A. P., McCully, R. J., Olsen, P. W., Paxton, H. St. J., Prentice, D. H., Purdy, G. N., Reece, C. P., Rees, B. L., Richmond, I. E., Runnerstrum, E. I., Sims, K. C., Smith, D. G., Snell, A. D., Stimpson, H. C., Stobo, A. H., Stone, M. A., Tinnoek, W. J., Tren-grove, G. T., Vickridge, L. M., Walters, K. H., Wilson, R. J., Wormald, D. E.

Completed Section C.—Grant, D. L., Outram, H. A., Prentice, J. S., Roberts, T. W., Tomblinson, G. R.

Partial Pass.—Andrews, S. E., Arcus, G. W., Barron, J. A., Cattell, H. R., Glasson, P. R., Kingdon, B. M., Manion, B. W., McCormack, A. D., Parker, G. M., Sykes, D. E.

Passed Section B.—Ayers, J. R., Bai, R. T., Ballan-tyne, J. A., Berry, J. H., Biddle, E. C., Browne, E. F., Burtenshaw, R. R., Campbell, C. J., Carlton, S., Chap-lin, M. W., Chisholm, W. P., Cox, T. L., Dick, R. M., Fraser, D. J., Freebairn, W. S., Graham, N. H., Greene, J. H., Heard, R. F., Holt, P. C. H., King, M., Lahood, D., Lane, E. P., Lovett, P. A., Ludgate, P. G., Mardon, P. J., Marshall, M. A., Moffitt, B. F., Moss, J. B., Munro, G. B., Murphy, C. P., McGrath, B. P., McIlraith, J. E., McKeown, R. H., Newman, N. O. T., Oxner, R. M., Phillips, K. M., Radich, O., Raffan, A. G., Rise-ley, R. C., Rodley, B. J., Ross, C. J., Runnerstrum, F. R., Saltzman, J., Sinel, K. G., Vodanovich, B. J., Whitehouse, M. J., Wilson, W. G., Wyatt, W. B., Wylie, R. J.

Passed in Chemistry.—Buchanan, H. E., Campbell, N. A., Catchpole, D., Cooper, R. E., Coote, N., Cordes, G. N., Cressey, K. J., Dumbell, B. W., Duncan, A. H., Dyer, G., Fathers, J. A., Gallop, A. L., Hobbs, D., Hough-ton, S. M., Jackson, B. W., Jeffries, B. W., Lovett, D., Murdoch, B. H., McCarthy, H. R., McKinnon, J. H., Smith, W. R. C., Stubbs, A. G., Wall, M. T., Wynne, G. V.

Passed in Botany.—Austin, B. H., Bay, A., Benjamin, H. L., Bickers, N. R., Boagey, E. M., Breen, R. R., Daisley, B. W., Elder, M. J., Flatt, D. A., Guthrie, J. P., Hewitt, H. V., Horn, A., Kelly, R. J., Kokich, M. T., Lewis, P. H., Macdonald, I. N., Mannering, S. E., Marsh, R. G., Matheson, A. C., Mursell, J. N., Parker, G. B. L., Patterson, G. L., Perry, J. A., Rea, P. S., Richardson, S. C., Roberts, M. E., Schaab, P. S., Toy, G. A., Ward, R., Williamson, C. A., Wilson, E. M., Wilton, G. T.

Examination Concessions to Ex-Servicemen.—The matter of granting concessions to ex-servicemen was fully reviewed, and it was unanimously resolved that no examination concessions will be granted to ex-servicemen who commence employment in pharmacy after December 4, 1951. It was further resolved that exami-nation concessions to ex-servicemen already employed in pharmacy will be withdrawn at the end of 1955.

Appointment of Member Vice Mr. N. R. C. Wilson, Resigned.—A nomination from the Wellington Branch of the Guild as well as a nomination from the Wan-ganui-Manawatu Branch were received, and after full discussion it was unanimously resolved that having particular regard to the need for the widest possible

geographical representation on the Board, Mr. H. V. Hubbard, of Feilding, be appointed.

Revision of Food and Drugs and Dangerous Drugs Regulations.—The Registrar reported that his latest advice was that these revisions were still engaging the attention of the Department. The Registrar was in-structed to keep in touch with the Department to en-sure that consideration was given to the Board's sug-gested alterations.

Pharmaceutical Education.—The Registrar reported that notwithstanding two written requests sent to the Minister of Health since the Board's previous meeting, the Government's decision on the proposal to advance Pharmaceutical Education to University level, had not been received. The Registrar was instructed again to press for the Government's decision.

Proposed Revision of Chemistry Syllabus.—It was re-solved to defer further consideration of this matter until the March meeting when it is anticipated that Professor Slater will have had ample opportunity of perusing the College Principal's suggested revision.

Vincent's Tablets.—It was reported to the meeting that the decision of the Court of Appeal in regard to the application of Woolworths (N.Z.) Ltd. to proceed to the Privy Council had not yet been received.

The Board resolved to record its application of a letter of congratulation in the foregoing action that had been received from the Auckland Branch of the Guild.

Pharmacists in the Armed Forces.—The Board approved of the Registrar's written representations to the Director-General of Medical Services urging the granting of commissions to pharmacists as of right in certain posts. It was reported that no reply had been received from the D.G.M.S., and the Registrar was in-structed to follow the matter up early in the New Year if no reply had been received by that time.

Retail Sale of Dramamine Tablets.—It was resolved to "receive" a letter from the Department of Health assuring the Board that steps were being taken to see that the Food and Drugs Regulations were complied with by all persons other than chemists who may be distributing Dramamine Tablets.

Birdsgrove House Appeal.—It was reported that the amount of £52/15/10 had been received in response to the Board's appeal to the chemists of New Zealand to contribute towards the cost of providing a gift in kind in Birdsgrove House.

The President was authorised to arrange for the pur-chase of eight rugs suitably monogrammed.

Supervision of a Pharmacy.—Correspondence with the Registrar of the Pharmacy Board of New South Wales in regard to a recent decision by a Sydney Magis-trate as to what constitutes the business of a pharma-ceutical chemist, was the subject of full discussion. As the Magistrate's judgment is to be tested in the Court of Appeal it was resolved that no appropriate action could be taken until the result of the Appeal was known.

Acceptance of Higher Leaving Certificate as the Pre-liminary Examination.—Papers placed before the Board demonstrated that it was possible for a person to be granted Higher Leaving Certificate without having first gained University Entrance. Members were, however, unanimously of the opinion that Higher Leaving Cer-tificate granted in any circumstances was at least equivalent in standard to University Entrance exami-nation and it was resolved that this Certificate would in all cases be accepted by the Board as entitling the holder thereof to commence an apprenticeship in Pharmacy.

Application for Permission to Apprentice a Person Without University Entrance.—Full reconsideration was given to an application for permission to apprentice a young man in anticipation of the latter's gaining Uni-versity Entrance. It was resolved that the Board had no authority to grant this application, and the Registrar was instructed to inform the applicant accordingly, and

NEW ZEALAND (Continued)

to suggest that the appropriate course would be for the young man to sit for University Entrance in 1952, and if successful to commence an apprenticeship immediately thereafter.

"The Australasian Journal of Pharmacy"—Increased Subscription.—Notification was received from the Manager of "The Australasian Journal of Pharmacy" that owing to higher costs of production it had been found necessary to increase the subscription to the Journal by 4d. per copy. The Registrar was accordingly instructed, when sending out accounts for 1952, to include a charge of 18/6 per annum instead of 14/6 as at present.

Food and Drugs Regulations, 1946, Amendment No. 6.—The Registrar was instructed to thank the Director-General of Health for furnishing for the Board's information a copy of these Regulations.

Board's Inspector.—In compliance with a request from the Director-General of Health the Board approved of the appointment of Mr. F. J. Tannock as an Inspector of Pharmacies under authority contained in the Pharmacy Regulations, 1944.

Pharmaceutical Register—Removal of Names.—The Registrar submitted a list of members who, notwithstanding several reminders, the last of which had been dispatched by Registered Post, had failed to pay their annual membership fee. The Board authorised the removal from the Register of ten names.

Application for Recognition of Foreign Qualifications.—Three applications under this heading were dealt with, but, as it was thought likely that there would be further applications, opportunity was taken to discuss fully the whole matter of recognising qualifications gained in countries with which the Dominion has no reciprocity.

The Registrar was instructed to enquire of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain and the Pharmacy Boards in New South Wales, Victoria and South Australia as to the action taken by those authorities when dealing with applications from displaced persons with Continental qualifications.

Final consideration of two cases was deferred until this information had come to hand.

The Registrar was instructed to inform the third applicant, who furnished evidence of having obtained the certificate of a chemist's assistant in Holland, that the Board was unable to suggest any means by which she could qualify as a Pharmaceutical Chemist in New Zealand, other than to furnish evidence of having passed an examination equivalent in standard to University Entrance in New Zealand, and by serving the normal four-year apprenticeship in New Zealand, and presenting herself for the Pharmacy examinations.

The meeting adjourned at 12.30 p.m. and resumed at 2.15 p.m. An apology from Mr. T. P. Cleary for non-attendance was received.

Pharmacy Regulations 1944 Amendment No. 1.—Formal authority was granted to an applicant to sit for the Pharmacy "B" examination in 1952 after serving one year's apprenticeship. This application was granted on account of the applicant's earlier University studies.

Stock Remedies (Biological Products) Regulations, 1951.—The Registrar was instructed to thank Mr. McDougall, the Board's nominee on the Stock Remedies Board, for furnishing a copy of these Regulations, which were referred to a Sub-Committee consisting of Messrs. Shier and Johnson for examination and report at the next meeting.

Inspection of Pharmacies.—Mr. Shier, reporting on behalf of himself and Mr. Dash, stated that since the last meeting of the Board they had had an opportunity of examining the Reports of inspections of 89 pharmacies. He was pleased to note that the general standard as disclosed by the Reports was satisfactory, but was disappointed to see that a number of apprentices were

not maintaining notebooks. On Mr. Shier's suggestion the Registrar was instructed to point out to a chemist the need for ensuring that the provisions of the Pharmacy Act requiring the immediate supervision of a pharmacy by a qualified proprietor or an enrolled manager were complied with. The Registrar was further instructed to refer to Messrs. Johnson and Combes the reports received prior to the next meeting of the Board.

Applications for Registration.—The following applications for registration were granted:—

Passed Professional Examinations: Messrs. Terence Patrick Leslie, Thomas Aitken, Bruce Ewen Culpan, Charles Weston Taylor, and Andrew MacLean Young.

Robert Noel Currie, Certificate No. 4156 of the Pharmacy Board of Victoria, dated January 4, 1950.

Arthur Herbert du Plat-Pearce, Certificate No. 29887 of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain, dated April 10, 1929.

Ian Campbell Richards, Certificate No. 3881 of the Pharmacy Board of Victoria, dated April 9, 1947.

Lincoln Lance Rowland, Certificate No. D970 of the Pharmacy Board of N.S.W., dated September 14, 1951.

Hazel Williams, Certificate No. 4478 of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain, dated July 31, 1939.

Ross Ernest Burnet Stacy, Certificate No. 647 of the Pharmaceutical Council of Western Australia, dated March 7, 1950.

Indentures of Apprenticeship.—New indentures registered, 7; Assigned, 8; Cancelled by mutual consent, 1; completed, 14.

Managers Enrolled.—Fifty-seven enrolments were authorised.

Reports of Pharmacies Not Under Supervision of Qualified Proprietor or Enrolled Manager.—Members drew attention to the fact that three pharmacies were not being conducted in accordance with the requirements of the Pharmacy Act. The Registrar was accordingly instructed to take the matter up with the parties concerned.

Next Meeting.—The next meeting is to be held on March 11 and 12, 1952.

The Registrar was instructed to send to Mr. Possennis-kie the Board's best wishes for a continued improvement in his health, and to convey to him the Compliments of the Season.

This concluded the business of the meeting, which terminated at 4.20 p.m.

NEW SOUTH WALES

PERSONAL and GENERAL

State
News

Mr. R. W. Bender has purchased Mr. T. E. Pidcock's Pharmacy at Lakemba.

Mr. K. J. Britz is opening a pharmacy at Bundarra.

Mr. J. Aude, of Coogee, has sold his business to Mr. G. Johnson.

Mr. C. Diamond is opening a pharmacy at Millthorpe.

Mr. D. J. Clinch is opening a pharmacy at Woolgoolga.

Mrs. E. B. Fleming is opening a pharmacy at Bardwell Park.

Mrs. Mary Green is opening a pharmacy at Wollongong.

Mrs. J. C. E. Smith is opening a pharmacy at Revesby.

Mr. R. W. Manning is going into business again at Sussex Inlet.

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NEW SOUTH WALES (Continued)

Mr. W. K. Dickson is opening a pharmacy at Stockton.

Mr. L. S. Baggs, of St. Ives, has sold his pharmacy to Mr. P. J. Coster.

Mr. A. F. Robinson has purchased Sharpe's pharmacy at Darlinghurst.

Mrs. Ruth Moore is in business again at Miranda.

Mr. P. F. Gallagher has opened a new pharmacy at Belmont.

Mr. D. G. Palmer has opened a new pharmacy at North Sydney.

Mr. H. R. Harrison, of Holbrook, has sold his pharmacy to Mr. K. E. Nixon.

Mr. J. J. Hajjar has opened a pharmacy at Ballina. Mr. R. G. Clemesha has taken over his father's pharmacy at Bondi Junction.

Our congratulations to Mr. Jim Donovan, of West Ryde, on his winning the first prize, £12,000, in the Special Lottery in December. Keep up the good work, Jimmy, we hope you are as good at winning lottery prizes as you are at winning golf trophies!

The engagement is announced of Shirley, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. E. Barringham, of Lane Cove, to David, elder son of Mr. A. T. Campbell and the late Mrs. Campbell, of Five Dock. Both are pharmacists, and celebrated their engagement at "Princes" on January 15, in the company of six other young pharmacists.

THE ASSOCIATION OF WOMEN PHARMACISTS' PRIZE FOR MATERIA MEDICA.

The congratulations of the Association are extended to Miss Margaret Frith, winner of the Association's Prize for Materia Medica, 1951.

This is the second time this prize has been awarded, and we wish Miss Frith every success in her future in Pharmacy.

OBITUARY.

We regret to record that Mr. Murray Osborne, of Allen's Pharmacy, Lismore, lost his wife on November 18, 1951. From 1929 to 1938 Mr. Osborne was in business at Newcastle, where both he and the late Mrs. Osborne made many friends. To Mr. Osborne and his two sons, Brian, aged 20 (in the final year of the pharmacy course in Brisbane), and Kent, aged 15, we extend sincere sympathy.

RESIGNATION OF MR. P. D. BELCHER.

The resignation of Mr. P. D. Belcher as a member of the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society of N.S.W. was received, with very deep regret, at the November meeting of the Council.

Mr. Belcher has been on the Council for the past 17 years, and was its President from 1943 to 1945. As Councillor and President he was devoted to the cause of pharmacy, and performed his tasks and duties with fervency and zeal.

At the Science Conference in Hobart in January, 1949, Mr. Belcher was appointed Vice-President of Section "O".

Mr. Belcher passed his qualifying examination in Adelaide in 1901, winning the Gold Medal of the Pharmaceutical Society of South Australia, and celebrated the jubilee of his qualification last year.

Prior to his retirement three years ago he had been in business at Gordon, Sydney, for 25 years.



Mr. P. D. Belcher.

CATHOLIC CHEMISTS' GUILD OF ST. FRANCIS XAVIER.

The next general meeting of the above Guild will be held at Federation House, Phillip Street, Sydney, on Thursday, February 28, commencing at 8 p.m. The speaker on this occasion will be Mr. Lester Cashen, who will give an account of his experiences whilst overseas. The address will be illustrated with lantern slides.

Mr. Cashen is too well known to need any introduction, and the meeting is assured of an interesting and informative discourse. Members and prospective members are invited.

Federation House is at 166 Phillip Street, near King Street, and the meeting is held in the Men's Lounge, on the fifth floor.

The above Guild is endeavouring to place several youths in pharmacy, and anyone who has a vacancy for an apprentice is requested to contact the Master (UW8948) or the Secretary, Nelson H. Johns, 244A Parramatta Road, Ashfield (UA4551).

Members are reminded that subscriptions are now due.

NEW REGULATIONS UNDER THE POLICE OFFENCES (AMENDMENT) ACT 1908.

The following Amendments of the Police Offences (Drugs) Regulations were gazetted recently. The Regulations are amended by omitting Regulation No. 3 and by inserting in lieu thereof the following Regulation:—

3. (1) No person shall supply or procure, or offer to supply or procure, any drug (i.e. a Dangerous Drug, —Ed.) unless—

(a) (i) he is the holder of a licence in the form or to the effect of the form set out in Schedule 3 or Schedule 4 to the Regulations; and

(ii) he complies with the terms and conditions of the licence; and

(iii) the person to whom the drug is supplied or on whose behalf the drug is procured is the holder of a licence or authority under the Regulations or is otherwise authorised by Regulations to have the drug in his possession; or

(b) the person to whom the drug is supplied or on whose behalf the drug is procured is the duly constituted Authority in that behalf of the Commonwealth or of a Territory of the Commonwealth or is the holder of a licence or authority to have such drug in his possession under the law of any other State or of the Commonwealth or of any Territory of the Commonwealth.

2. This Regulation shall not apply to a person supplying or procuring, or offering to supply or procure, a drug if such person is acting within the scope of an authority conferred upon him by the Regulations.

(Memo: The above relates to the wholesaler, and does not normally affect the retail pharmacist.)

THE SCIENCE GROUP

The inaugural meeting of The Science Group for 1952 was held at Science House on January 18, the Chairman (Mr. Read) occupying the chair.

There was a good attendance and the chairman gave a resume of the activities of the Group during 1951.

The first business of the evening was to elect a chairman for the ensuing year. Mr. Read was unanimously re-elected. Mr. Tottenham, in nominating Mr. Read, spoke of the zeal and enthusiasm with which he had carried out his duties during 1951. Mr. Read, in responding, thanked all present for their confidence, and hoped to be able to carry out his duties in 1952 to the satisfaction of all present.

Mr. West was elected as observer between the Society and the Group.

The remainder of the evening was devoted to a discussion of the activities of the Group for 1952, it being

NEW SOUTH WALES (Continued)

decided to allow the members to consider the various proposals put forward and to report to the next meeting.

The next meeting will be devoted to the discussion of difficult prescriptions, and all interested are invited to bring along or send their problems so that they may be dealt with.

The next meeting will be held on February 15.

Review of Science Group Activities For Year 1951

The Chairman for the year and observer between the Group and the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society was Mr. H. W. Read.

A monthly programme was drawn up to provide a definite month to month discussion, which created more interest in activities. Among the subjects discussed were:

1. The use of preservatives in pharmacy.
2. Hexamethonium compounds.
3. Anti-Parkinson compounds.
4. Carbo-wax preparations.

As Chairman, I wish to thank members of the Group for their enthusiasm and co-operation in carrying out any work that had been allotted them; also Mr. Pollard, of Burroughs Wellcome & Co., for an interesting talk on the manufacture of tablets and ampoules; and Mr. Garling, of Royal Prince Alfred Hospital; Mr. McCulloch, of Royal Alexandra Hospital for Children; and Mr. Clemens, B.Sc., for an interesting discussion on hospital dispensing and formulation; and Messrs. Wright & Taylor, for two instructive evenings at the laboratories of the Pharmacy Department, dealing with aseptic techniques and discussion of the Addendum to the B.P. 1948.

I think the idea of an organised month to month programme a good one, and hope the idea will be continued.

H. W. READ, Chairman.

QUESTIONS REGARDING CONTROL OF BENZEDRINE.

Questions asked recently in the N.S.W. Parliament concerning the necessity for controlling the distribution of Benzedrine pointed once more to the necessity for an overhaul of the N.S.W. Poisons Act or substitution of this obsolete statute by more modern legislation, which would enable the authorities to institute controls for potent and Dangerous Drugs similar to those operating in all of the other States. The following extracts are from the New South Wales Parliamentary Debates:

Legislative Assembly, November 21, 1951.
Benzedrine: Regulation of Use.

Mr. Turner: Will the Minister for Health say whether it is a fact, as reported in the press, that a drug known as benzedrine is extensively used by students, and others, who have not first obtained a medical prescription? Is it a fact that, so used, it may have harmful results? If these are facts, will he consider introducing legislation to forbid the sale of this drug except upon medical prescription?

Mr. O'Sullivan: I have read newspaper articles on the subject and have been informed that benzedrine has been used as a "lift" for students attending examinations. I do not know whether it would be wise or possible to ban its use.

Mr. Turner: I suggest that its use should not be banned, but merely controlled.

Mr. O'Sullivan: It may be possible to meet the hon. member's request by way of regulation. However, I should not like to express a definite opinion on the matter now. I will examine it and will give the hon. member a further reply as soon as possible.

Legislative Assembly, November 28, 1951.

Benzedrine: Regulation of Use.

Mr. Turner: Has the Minister for Health had an opportunity of considering the advisability and practicability of controlling the use of the drug known as benzedrine, about which I asked him a question last Wednesday?

Mr. O'Sullivan: I had made enquiries and proposed to inform the hon. member of their result at the close of question time. The hon. member enquired whether legislation could be introduced to forbid the sale of this drug except upon medical prescription. Upon making enquiries, I find that although my department has had the use of benzedrine under notice for some time, the question of restricting its sale comes not within my administration, but within that of my colleague, the Chief Secretary, who administers the Police Offences (Amendment) Act as it applies to narcotic drugs. The most that my department could do at present would be to declare benzedrine a poison under the Poisons Act, but if this were done, it could still be obtained without a medical prescription. However, the question of making suitable provision for the control of drugs of this sort, which cannot be brought under the Police Offences Act, is at present being considered in connection with proposed amendments to the Poisons Act.

REGISTRATION OF OVERSEAS PHARMACISTS.

Representatives of the Departments of Labour and National Service and Immigration conferred with representatives of the Pharmaceutical Society of New South Wales in Sydney on the question of recognition of qualifications of overseas pharmacists during the month.

The President of the Federal Council of Pharmaceutical Societies, Mr. V. G. Morison, and the Federal Secretary, Mr. F. C. Kent, were in attendance at the discussions, which were called by the Department representatives.

The representatives of the Pharmaceutical Society affirmed the views expressed by the New South Wales representatives on this question at the Brisbane Conference.

Meanwhile the question has been raised in the Legislative Assembly of the New South Wales Parliament. The following extract is reprinted from the proceedings of the Legislative Assembly on November 20, 1951:

New Australian Pharmacists: Registration.

Mr. O'Sullivan: On November 14, 1951, the hon. member for Coogee asked me a question concerning the registration of new Australian pharmacists, and, as promised on that occasion, I had enquiries made in regard to the matters referred to. Pharmacists who do not qualify in New South Wales are obliged to seek registration under a section of the Pharmacy Act which requires them to hold a certificate or diploma of competency as a pharmaceutical chemist, or chemist and druggist, or pharmacist, from any college or board of pharmacy recognised by the New South Wales Pharmacy Board. The New South Wales board, after careful investigation, has agreed to recognise diplomas or certificates issued by various authorities in the British Empire, including the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain. However, there is a large number of colleges and pharmacy boards in English-speaking countries, apart from those in Europe and Asia, which have not been recognised by the New South Wales board.

The hon. member referred to some persons who were given the right to practise as pharmacists in England, and I have ascertained that during the last war, so that the fullest use could be made of all available manpower in Great Britain, authority was given to the Pharmaceutical Society by Defence Regulations to make by-laws providing for the temporary registration as chemists and druggists of foreign pharmacists who satisfied the examiners in a single practical examination paper of three hours' duration and an oral examination

NEW SOUTH WALES (Continued)

which took about five or ten minutes. Later British legislation enabled the names of such temporarily registered pharmacists to be entered in the ordinary register of chemists and druggists among the names of chemists and druggists who had obtained their registration after successfully passing a full qualifying examination.

It will be seen, therefore, that these people were able to obtain registration in England owing to special war-time legislation and that they were subjected to only a brief examination. The New South Wales Pharmacy Board has declined to register certain new Australians who applied for registration as holders of Certificates of Registration issued by the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain because, in the board's opinion, such a document was not a certificate or diploma of competency as a pharmacist, or chemist and druggist, of the type already recognised by the board. The hon. member has also said that some of these people can practise in Queensland. I am informed that the law in Queensland is different to that in this State. In Queensland, the Pharmacy Board may accept in lieu of the whole or part of its qualifying examination, a certificate of examination in any subject or subjects granted by any board established in the United Kingdom. However, in New South Wales, applicants who do not possess an already recognised certificate, are required to satisfy the board that they hold a certificate or diploma of competency from any college or board of pharmacy which the board may, at its discretion, either recognise or refuse.

DULWICH HILL AND DISTRICT PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION.

President's Annual Report, 1951.

It is my privilege to present the annual report, which deals with our busy year of 1951.

The amalgamation of the Leichhardt Association with us began the year and resulted in even greater friendliness, harmony and co-operation. Many firm friendships were begun and old friendships renewed. Our friends from Glebe were constant in attendance, and I am grateful for the regular support given to the officers by all members of this Association.

Let me pay tribute to the Guild State Committee, especially to our members of it, Messrs. Leggo, Fox and Jordan, for the progress reports of the Guild's efforts to correct anomalies re Hospital Dispensing, on Lodge Dispensing experiments on the South Coast, and Newcastle areas, on administration and interpretation of P.B. and P.M.S.

The helpful roneed copies of Patent, Cosmetic and Drug price lists issued by the Association have kept members up to date, whilst the travelling No. 12 list, with latest prices, was passed quickly from member to member, and all felt satisfied re prices due to the close contact between neighbouring chemists.

The selling of 218 Pensioner Posters before July enabled many of our members to obtain extra copies free.

Our letter, praising the work of Mr. Kelleher and Mr. Kelly, was favourably commented upon at Canberra.

Whilst our pressing for chemist shop lighting on zone days was not granted, it is again being presented for further consideration.

The phone link-up has functioned smoothly, and important news has been passed on quickly by each group representative.

The standardisation of formulae is a step forward, whilst the marking of prices on scripts and any special procedure adopted is commended. The agreement reached on the prices charged on goods hired for sick room use is a helpful innovation, and all members

have terminated Lodge agreements as sought by Mr. Mallam when addressing us on behalf of the Guild.

For educational talks during the year we are grateful to many firms, especially for the personal contact with many of the principles, who attended the lectures. We thank Kodak (A/asia) Pty. Ltd. for two excellent nights on Photographic Salesmanship and Practice; Burroughs Wellcome and Co. (Aust.) Ltd. for showing films on the making and use of Insulin and Adrenalin; Wyeth Inc., for filmed programme, in which the film of the Antihistamines was of particular interest to pharmacists; also our thanks for the comprehensive booklets given to each member. The Registrar addressed us on "The Legal Responsibilities of the Pharmacist," and outlined the future course of study for pharmacy students.

We had two lectures by Mr. Kelleher and Mr. Kelly explaining the P.M.S. Mr. Cox spoke to us on P.D.L., Mr. Lee gave us a resume of many Court Cases dealing with the chemist's responsibilities, and Mr. Worsly and Mr. Carlyle explained insurance matters relating to common law and the workers Compensation Act.

A very successful night was the "Idea Night," during which P.B. tablets showing the Index No. and basic prices were displayed. Another suggestion was a red line towards one side of the Prescription Book, with all relevant data, e.g., P.B., P.M.S., No. of Repeats, D.D., etc. Another that Upjohns of America be asked to supply with 300 charts dealing with the specific Antibiotics for use in treatment, as shown in the International Pharmacopoeia (July issue). These charts will arrive shortly, and will receive close attention.

In conclusion I desire to express special thanks to the Secretary, Mr. O'Keefe, the Treasurer, Mr. Dodd, Key men Mr. Cordato of Glebe, Mr. E. H. Audley of Hurlstone Park, Mr. S. Dawson of Marrickville, Mr. Dodd of Petersham, Mr. Palmer of Leichhardt, Mr. Fraser of Stanmore, and our staunch friend Mr. O. Leggo.

—C. M. AUDLEY, Hon. President.

PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY

Council Meeting

The Council of the Pharmaceutical Society of New South Wales met at 157 Gloucester Street, Sydney, on December 4, 1951, at 7.45 p.m.

Present.—Messrs. K. A. Cartwright (Chairman), J. L. Townley, R. C. Tottenham, A. W. West, H. W. Read, W. R. Cutler, J. F. Plunkett, J. Shineberg, E. G. Hall and B. G. Fegent.

Registration of Chemists with Overseas Qualifications.—Mr. Cartwright said that a Mr. Cordy, Principal Research Officer of the Department of Immigration, Canberra, had sought to meet the Society on the night of December 6. However, this date was not suitable, and Mr. Cordy had now telegraphed stating he would appreciate advice of an alternative time and date acceptable to the Society Council for the proposed meeting. Mr. V. G. Morison and Mr. F. C. Kent, from Melbourne, would attend the meeting.

After discussion it was decided to advise Mr. Cordy that the meeting could be held on January 8, 1952, when the executive would be glad to meet him. Mr. Kent to be advised accordingly.

Christmas Function, 1951.—The secretary said that Prince's Restaurant had been contacted regarding the Supper Dance, on December 18, at 8.30 p.m. Circulars had been sent to the members of the Society Council, the Pharmacy Board and the Guild. It was decided to leave the matter of the menu to the president and secretary.

First Year Apprentices' Examination Held October 22.—Mr. Hall reported that the results were rather dis-

*When anyone
buys a tube....*



*When anyone
buys a tin....*



*the profit goes to the
pharmacy
and only to the pharmacy*

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NEW SOUTH WALES (Continued)

appointing, and he queried whether it would be worthwhile to carry on the lectures and examination in 1952. The results were a very poor advertisement for the apprenticeship system. For example, the apprentice should know the difference between the Poisons Act and the P.O.A.D. Act. He should know the difference between an infusion and maceration. Possibly, there should be a change in the present arrangement.

It was decided that the Educational and Ethical Committee, plus Mr. Townley and Mr. C. G. Gostelow, should meet to discuss the matter and then make a recommendation to the Council.

Science Congress at Sydney, 1952—Section "O" Pharmaceutical Science:

P.A.A.N.Z. Conference at Sydney, 1953:

The President submitted a report of the meeting of the Special Committee held on November 20, attended by Messrs. K. A. Cartwright, W. R. Cutler, H. W. Read, B. G. Fegent and A. E. Conolly. The report was as follows:—

Science Congress, Sydney, 1952—Organisation of Section "O" Pharmaceutical Science:

Appointment of Officers.—Mr. Read said the officers of Section "O" (President, Vice Presidents and Secretaries) should be appointed by the Local Committee in N.S.W., as provided in Article 5 of the Constitution of the A.N.Z.A.A.S. The Local Committee (vide Article 3) consisted of the members of the A.N.Z.A.A.S. Council resident in N.S.W.

Mr. Read agreed to further pursue investigations per Mr. E. E. Nye, Permanent Detail Secretary. It was decided to enquire from Mr. Nye regarding (1) Papers, (2) Probable number of delegates.

Social Functions, Etc.—(1) Arrange for lecture hall; (2) Cocktail Party; (3) Week-end trip; (4) Ball.

Finance Section "O."—The matter of a vote from the Society was mentioned.

P.A.A.N.Z. Conference, 1953.—It was decided to recommend that the following officials be appointed (subject to their consent):—

Social President.—The President of the Society for the time being.

Master of Ceremonies.—Mr. W. R. Cutler.

Accommodation Officers.—Messrs. E. G. Hall and K. H. Powell.

Transport Officer.—Mr. B. G. Fegent.

Publicity Officer.—Mr. J. Little.

Local Secretary.—Mr. A. E. Conolly.

Mr. Read said that a meeting of the organising committee of the A.N.Z.A.A.S. had been held at the Botany School, Sydney University, on December 4 (the executive, plus the local secretaries). The matter of finance and the possibility of a Government grant was discussed. There would be no handbook for the conference, each section to issue roneoed sheets.

In reply to Mr. Cutler, Mr. Read said that no papers for Section "O" were yet in sight. The conference would open on August 20, 1952. It was proposed to have a cocktail party on August 19, and a ball on August 26. Mr. Read was asked to look into the matter of functions, excursions, etc. To be further discussed at the next Society Council meeting.

Medico-Pharmaceutical Liaison Committee.—The secretary reported on the meeting held on November 15, as follows:—

1. **The prescribing by pharmacists of the Sulpha drugs and Antibiotics.**—The doctors considered it was important that the public should not be able to indulge in self-medication with the Sulpha drugs and Antibiotics. The meeting finally considered that such drugs should be restricted to prescriptions only.

2. **The prescribing of dangerous drugs.**—It was stated that with repeats the period was still not stated. The opinion was expressed that it would take two or three

years before the doctors became fully aware of the regulation.

3. Dosage not indicated by manufacturers.—It was considered that pharmacists should not fill any prescription where no dose was shown on the label of the item prescribed. It was decided to recommend to the medical profession that it should not prescribe any preparations, the formula of which is not disclosed or the dosage indicated, as the chemists in these cases are unable to check the safety of the dose prescribed.

4. Recommendation by the Victorian A.P.F. Revision Committee.—"That each State A.P.F. Revision Committee request the Medico-Pharmaceutical Liaison Committee to consider the adoption of the A.P.F. as the basis of a common hospital formulary; and to select medical representatives to act on the State A.P.F. Revision Committee."

It was decided to refer the recommendation to the respective bodies—the Pharmaceutical Society and the B.M.A.—for decision. The Liaison Committee supported the suggestion.

Accreditation of Drugs.—It was decided to add to the next agenda the matter of accreditation of drugs to be added to the P.B. list.

Federal Liaison Committee.—No objection was raised to the proposed formation of a Federal Medico-Pharmaceutical Liaison Committee.

Regarding the sulphas and the penicillin, Mr. Tottenham said the doctors sometimes said to the patient, "I'll give you Sulpha Tabs, or Penicillin;" that was the reason why people used these drugs for self-medication.

The Society Council decided that a letter be sent to the President of the B.M.A. by the Society President suggesting that both organisations co-operate in a joint approach to the authorities seeking restrictions on the sale of certain drugs.

Regarding the suggestion "The A.P.F. as a Hospital Formulary," it was decided to advise the B.M.A. that the Society Council approves the proposal.

Report from Science Group.—Mr. Read said the last meeting had been held at the Pharmacy Department. Mr. Wright had prepared a set-up for the filling of ampoules and the use of a colorimeter. There had been a poor attendance.

The next meeting would be held in January.

Report on Library.—Mr. Tottenham suggested that the Council investigate the purchase of Grolman's Pharmacology.—Agreed.

Report on "A.J.P."—Mr. West reported on the "A.J.P."—(1) Editorial comment on Mr. Attiwill's address to the Annual Meeting of the Victorian Branch of the Guild. (2) The control of barbiturates. (3) Scientific article—Shortage of Sulphur. (4) Society's meeting at Lismore. The report was received.

Pharmacy Building Fund.—Mr. Cartwright said a meeting had been held which was to be a joint meeting. Two members of the Guild State Branch Committee attended. The meeting could not do anything and adjourned sine die.

Mr. Townley said the matter was whether the Society and the Guild were prepared to put their signatures to the letter to the Pharmacy Board suggesting an interview with the Minister proposing an increase in the Pharmacy Board's roll fee.

Mr. Cartwright said the Guild State Branch Committee would discuss this point.

Programme for 1952.—The matter of drafting of a programme was referred to the executive.

Correspondence.—P.A.A.N.Z., (1) forwarding copies of circular concerning the Science Congress, Sydney, August, 1952. Copies to be circulated. (2) Inviting attention to a resolution passed at the Brisbane Conference regarding pharmaceutical education. To be discussed at next meeting.

Registrar, Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain, outlining procedure to petition the Privy Council for a Royal Charter. The secretary was asked to prepare a condensed precis of the contents of the booklet.



AND OTHER FUNGOUS INFECTIONS OF THE SKIN.

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Index, which has proven its effectiveness in the prophylactic and therapeutic treatment of these infections, becomes more than ever a necessity to every pharmacist's stock.

The ointment—in 2-oz. tubes.
The powder—in 3-oz. sprinkler drums.

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EFFECTIVE 1st. JANUARY, 1952

		Wholesale Price	Retail Price
CARDOPHYLLIN TABLETS			
and	20 Tablets	26/- doz.	3/3 each
CARDOPHYLLIN	100 Tablets	90/- doz.	11/3 each
with PHENOBARBITAL Gr. 1/4 or 500 Tablets		33/- each	
Gr. 1/2 Tablets			
ETHINYL OESTRADIOL TABLETS			
0.01 mg.	20 Tablets	18/- doz.	2/3 each
	100 Tablets	72/- doz.	9/- each
0.05 mg.	20 Tablets	30/- doz.	3/9 each
	100 Tablets	120/- doz.	15/- each
HALIMULSION		52/- doz.	6/6 each
MUSTAPLAST		28/- doz.	3/6 each
NEUTRAVESSENT and NEUTRAVESSENT c			
BELLADONNA	2 1/2 oz.	42/- doz.	5/3 each
OCCCLUSIN CAPSULES			
	20 Capsules	60/- doz.	7/6 each
	100 Capsules	21/- each	28/- each
QUINITAL TABLETS			
	20 Tablets	44/- doz.	5/6 each
	100 Tablets	204/- doz.	23/10 each
UNG. MORRHUOL LOHR (U.M.L.)			
	Tubes	22/- doz.	2/9 each
	4 oz.	34/- doz.	4/3 each
	16 oz.	7/- each	
UNG. MORRHUOL LOHR with ACRI-FLAVINE (U.M.L.A.)			
	Tubes	24/- doz.	3/- each
	4 oz.	38/- doz.	4/9 each
	16 oz.	8/- each	
VAXOID SUPPOSITORIES		56/- doz.	7/- each

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NEW SOUTH WALES (Continued)

Sutherland Shire Master Pharmacists' Association, informing the Society of the Association's views on the form of advertising at present used by some chemists. The Association to be asked for a specific case of offensive advertising.

Pharmaceutical Society of South Australia Inc., attaching copy of minutes of meeting of Medical and Pharmaceutical Professions held on October 18. Received.

The Association of Women Pharmacists of N.S.W., enclosing tickets for function.

Applications for Membership were approved as follows:—

Full Members. — Mrs. Nancy Catherine de Brenni, Broken Hill North; John J. Hajjar, Bailina; Julie Madohin Mintorn, Wollongong.

Advanced to Full Membership.—Jeffrey Ross Clyde, Dulwich Hill; John Cumming, Homebush; Graham Elliott McIntosh, Belmore; Ian Maxwell Wood, Tarce.

Associate Members. — Lorraine Ireland and Thomas Arthur McCullough.

Finance.—The Secretary tabled the usual statement of receipts and payments from November 6 to December 4, 1951, together with a comparative statement for the corresponding period in the previous year, and same was approved.

Outstanding Subscriptions.—The Secretary presented a list showing outstanding subscriptions, £4/4/- or more. It was decided to take proceedings for the recovery of the outstanding subscriptions. With regard to subscriptions, £2/2/-, it was decided to carry forward the arrears to next year. No proceedings to be taken at this stage.

Sleeping Tablets. — Mr. Tottenham referred to the press publicity being given to sleeping tablets. It was highly undesirable that people should be encouraged literally to become addicts in this way. It was decided to refer to this matter at the next meeting of the Medico-Pharmaceutical Liaison Committee.

Honour Board.—It was decided to take steps to erect the Honour Board and to expedite the writing of the names on the Board. The list of names to be again published in the "A.J.P." as a final check.

Felicitations. — The Councillors toasted the health of the President and his wife, wishing them a Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year.

It was decided to thank Miss Brewer for providing the attractive savoury supper.

JANUARY COUNCIL MEETING.

The Council of the Pharmaceutical Society of New South Wales met at 157 Gloucester Street, Sydney, on January 16, at 7.45 p.m.

Present.—Messrs. K. A. Cartwright, J. L. Townley, K. Powell, A. W. West, R. C. Tottenham, H. W. Read, E. G. Hall and W. R. Cutler.

In attendance: Mr. W. A. Vile.

Welcome to Mr. Vile.—Mr. Cartwright extended a welcome to Mr. W. A. Vile, representative of S.U.P.A.

Mr. R. C. Tottenham.—Mr. Cartwright extended the congratulations of the Council to Mr. Tottenham on his meritorious effort in passing 2nd year medicine with credits in three subjects.

Mr. Cutler endorsed the President's remarks.

Mr. Tottenham: "Thank you."

Councillor Vice Mr. P. D. Belcher, Resigned.—It was decided to allow this matter to stand over till next meeting.

Registration of Chemists with Overseas Qualifications.—Mr. Cartwright said a conference had been held with departmental officials on January 8. A report had been circulated. Mr. Cartwright said he had pointed out that while the Society appreciated the officials' visit, the

legal power concerning registration of chemists vested in the Pharmacy Board.

Mr. Townley said he desired to congratulate Mr. Cartwright on the way the conference had been handled.

First Year Apprentices' Examination, 1951.—Mr. Hall said the results were now available. First place was gained by Miss June Jenkins, with 183½ marks; second place Mr. Maurice Orr, 178, and third place Mr. John Judd, with 175 marks. It was decided that the marks necessary for a pass should be 60 per cent. overall, that is, 120 out of 200.

Mr. Hall said that on this basis 45 candidates had been successful in passing the examination.

It was decided to forward back to the candidates their examination papers as in the past. Prizes to be awarded as in the previous year.

Science Congress, Sydney, 1952.—Mr. Read reported that letters had been sent to the secretaries of the Pharmaceutical Societies and the Guild in each State, asking them to appoint a Vice-President for Section "O" in accordance with the established custom.

It was resolved that Mr. R. C. Tottenham be elected as Vice-President, Section "O" on behalf of the Pharmaceutical Society of N.S.W.

Report on "A.J.P."—Mr. West submitted a report on the November "A.J.P." also the December "A.J.P."

Programme for 1952.—Mr. Cartwright enumerated the following fixtures:—

Annual Meeting in March; Annual Dinner in June; Chemists' Ball in August; Visit to the Lord Mayor; Reception to the Delegates to Section "O" (Cocktail Party); Country Visits; First Year Apprentice Lectures.

Regarding Refresher and Extension Lectures, it was mentioned that these would clash with the meetings of Section "O." It was decided that the matter of holding the Refresher Lectures this year be deferred until the matter should be discussed at a meeting of Section "O."

Concerning Country Visits, Mr. Hall suggested that visits should be paid to Newcastle, Gosford, on the way; Grafton, Goulburn, Bathurst, Katoomba, Cootamundra, Forbes and Tamworth. It was decided to list the matter specifically for next meeting under the heading "1952 Programme."

Correspondence.—Chief Secretary's Department, advising amendment of regulations under the Police Offences (Amendment) Act to provide for the supplying of dangerous drugs to sources outside the State of New South Wales, i.e., to any other State or to the Commonwealth or to any territory of the Commonwealth. Asking for publication in the Journal. To be published in the "A.J.P." specially mentioning that it does not effect the pharmacist in retail.

Pharmaceutical Society of Victoria, inviting nomination of two representatives to a conference to be held probably in the last week of February, concerning pharmaceutical education. Mr. Cutler said the meeting should be held under the aegis of P.A.A.N.Z., and this would be done. Mr. E. G. Hall was nominated as the Society's representative to attend the conference. It was decided to refer the matter to Professor Thorp, asking him to nominate a delegate.

Mr. Tottenham expressed himself as against the proposal.

Sydney University Pharmaceutical Association, asking the aid of the Society to meet the costs of holding the Annual Congress of Pharmaceutical Students at Castle-reagh and suggesting the donation be £25. Mr. Vile gave details of the cost of conducting the Congress. It was resolved that the Society donate the sum of £25 to the S.U.P.A.

Several letters were allowed to stand over until the next meeting of the Council.

Applications for Membership were approved as follows:—

Full Members: Robert Gerald Clemesha, Bondi Junction; Peter Ditchfield, Inverell; John Kenneth Gill, Cremorne; Mary Green, Wollongong; Jean Catherine E. Smith, Revesby.



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NEW SOUTH WALES (Continued)

Advanced to Full Membership.—Donald John Clinch, Walcha; Henry Bernard Quigg, Miranda; Kenneth William Scott, Hurstville; Margaret Jean Wilkes, Edgecliff.

Associate Member: John Joseph Dirou.

General.—It was mentioned that Mrs. L. W. Smith had met with an unfortunate accident, breaking her arm. It was decided to send Mrs. Smith a letter, wishing her a speedy recovery.

The meeting terminated at 11 p.m.

THE GUILD

S.B.C. Meeting

The State Branch Committee of the New South Wales Branch of the Guild met at "Science House," 157 Gloucester street, Sydney, on December 13, 1951, at 8 p.m.

Present.—Messrs. L. W. Smith (Chairman), J. Little, W. F. Pinerua, A. G. Short, K. Jordan, R. S. Leece, W. G. Sapsford, O. C. V. Leggo, L. M. Fox and R. W. Feller.

Committeeman in the Room of Mr. G. R. Mallam, Resigned.—To be allowed to stand over until 1952.

School of Pharmacy: Building Fund.—Mr. Smith said that a joint meeting of the Guild and the Society was held on November 27, there being present from the Guild Mr. Short and he. Mr. Smith said he undertook to obtain the State Branch Committee's decision on whether it would put its signature to a letter to the Pharmacy Board written after the joint meeting of Guild and Society executives requesting the Pharmacy Board to approach the Minister for Health, requesting that he agree to supply £100,000 for the erection of a building and agree to the increase in the present roll fee to £3 per annum.

The Pharmacy Board had inquired whether the proposal is one sponsored by the two bodies, that is, the Guild and the Society.

After discussion, it was decided that the matter of the proposal to increase the roll fee be referred back to Mr. Cartwright, the President of the Society, with a view to the Society taking the necessary plebiscite to ascertain the wishes of the pharmacists of N.S.W., the State Branch Committee feeling that at the present juncture the matter is one for the Society.

State President's Report on Country Tour.—Mr. Smith said the report had been circulated. He had been received with courtesy everywhere he went. The President was thanked for his comprehensive report on his tour.

Report of Executive Meeting, held on December 3, 1951.—The President said the Executive had met. It also had the support of Messrs. O. C. V. Leggo and K. E. Thomas.

N.S.W. Guild Service Bulletin.—It was decided to print the bulletin on one side of the page.

D.D. Tariff Alterations and P.P. Alterations.—It was decided to obtain the drug prices from the Drug Houses list and the prescription proprietaries alterations from Mr. Russell Burnet, for publication in the Bulletin.

Proposed Conference of Pricing Officers Prior to the Federal Council Meeting.—Mr. Leggo had undertaken to ring the Federal Secretary to discuss this proposal.

It was resolved that the recommendations contained in the report of the Executive be received and adopted.

Mr. Leggo said he had phoned Mr. Evans, Federal Secretary, regarding the proposed conference of pricing officers. Mr. Evans was making a recommendation to Mr. Dallimore in this regard.

Remit to Federal Council: Guild Subscription.—It was decided to request Federal Office to post a copy of the

N.S.W. estimate of the cost of conducting the branch for one year to all States, so that delegates attending the Federal Council meeting would be armed with appropriate information.

Concerning previous remits: regarding "discussion at Federal level of the domestic affairs affecting a State," it was decided to point out that the duly accredited representative required need not necessarily be the Federal delegate. For example, if hospital dispensing in N.S.W. should be discussed at Canberra, the appropriate State representative having first-hand knowledge of the facts should be present.

With reference to "the appointment of supervisors," it was decided to advise that the insertion of a provision in the constitution providing for appointment of supervisors was promised by the Federal President on a previous occasion.

Federal Delegate's Report.—Mr. Leggo reported that the Federal Council meeting would commence on January 28, 1952.

Representative's Report.—Mr. Coad reported that his duties had been in regard to the new retail price list No. 13, the Guild Service Bulletin, and as from December 4, the contact of members in the field. The preparation of the copy for the new retail price list and the proofing of stencils was being done at home. All copy, also some of the proofed stencils, was now in the hands of the Legal Copying Co.

In the field, six members were joined up with the Bulletin Service.

Price changes seem to be the main concern of members at the moment.

Daily reports had been submitted to Mr. Conolly. Members were very concerned about the following subjects:—

- (1) Unregistered ownership of pharmacies. What is the Guild doing about it?
- (2) After-hour traders, particularly all night chemists, in respect to their Guild membership.
- (3) The present dispensing fee. What's wrong with the Guild, why hasn't something been done?

Reports of Sub-committees were dealt with as follows:—

(A) Trade and Commerce, Planning and Publicity:

Correspondence: Mr. K. Attiwill, enclosing pamphlet by A. Noel Grayson (Fair Tax League) predicating the wane of the influence of "Co-ops." Received.

Mr. S. T. Dawson, Marrickville, complaining of reduced margin on "Kotex." On sale at 3/2, gross profit is 6jd. (approx. 17.1 per cent.). This does not allow for cost of paper wrapping.

Australian Cellucotton Products Pty. Ltd., advising the company endeavours to secure increased profit margins on Kotex. A quantum profit margin is maintained by the Prices Commissioner. Received.

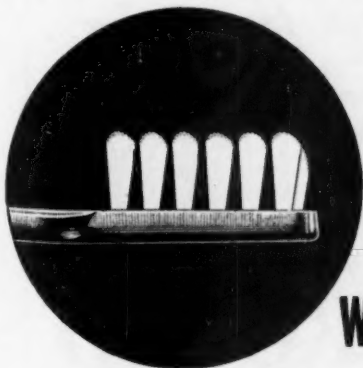
Mr. G. J. Johnston, adding voice to protests re new price structure of Farex. Profit margin now reduced to 20 per cent. on sales (previously 25 per cent.) Now 23/10: 2/6—formerly 18/-: 2/-. Mr. Leece said he had received a letter from Glaxo saying they regretted that the margin had been reduced, and stating they had asked the Prices Branch to maintain percentage margin. The Prices Branch saying that Farex was a food, therefore it should carry a lower profit margin.—It was decided to refer the matter to Glaxo Ltd., asking that the profit margin be maintained.

A member, complaining that Co-op. Store at Kendall is still selling P.A.T.A. chemist only lines. Referred to the P.A.T.A., which advised it is hoped to try and deal with the trouble on the spot at a reasonably early date.

"Gilseal" Household Packs: New Prices.—Mr. Little presented a list of the new prices for "Gilseal" packs, as discussed with Mr. Ray Smith. It was decided to confirm the prices as agreed and to advise Mr. Ray Smith, of Elliotts & Australian Drug Pty. Ltd., accordingly.

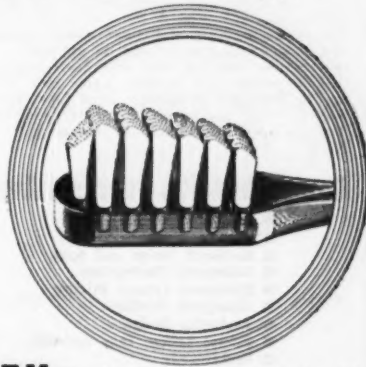
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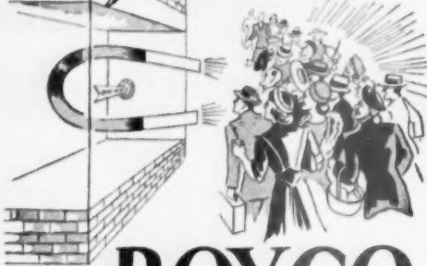
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NEW SOUTH WALES (Continued)

Meeting With A.C.A. Directorate.—It was decided that the Trade and Commerce Sub-Committee should meet the Directorate of A.C.A.

(B) Repatriation, Lodge and Hospital Dispensing:

Mr. Feller said the Sub-committee had met on December 10, 1951, when there were present Messrs. R. W. Feller (Chairman), J. Little, W. G. Sapsford, O. C. V. Leggo, L. W. Smith, A. G. Short, R. K. Strang and A. E. Conolly.

Lodge Dispensing:

1. **New Lodge Agreement (Victoria) Operating as from December 1, 1951.**—The new agreement, lodge book and list are dispensed with, the lodge patient will present the doctor's prescription the same as any private patient, and will pay the chemist for medicine at full Guild rates. It was decided to obtain extra copies of the new agreement from Victoria.

2. **Deputation to Minister for Health by Friendly Societies (5/12/51) seeking the opening up of the Pharmacy Act to permit Friendly Societies' dispensaries to be established with open trading rights.**—The Secretary said he had been 'phoned by the "Sun" newspaper, saying that Mr. Thelning had made a statement regarding the termination of lodge dispensing by the Guild, and invited comment. The Secretary said he had given the facts, and part of his remarks were reported in the "Sun" of December 10.

P.B. Dispensing in Public Hospitals:

Correspondence: A member at present receiving from private and intermediate wards at Goulburn District Hospital, both private prescriptions and some P.B.A. prescriptions. Front St. John of God Hospital, from private and intermediate wards, receiving private prescriptions, but to date not a single prescription for P.B.A.

To Mr. J. G. Love, Secretary, Hospitals Commission of N.S.W., seeking an interview regarding dispensing and supply of pharmaceutical benefits by public hospitals. The Secretary said he had 'phoned Mr. Love, who stated the Commission would not see the Guild representatives. The chairman, Dr. Lilley, said the Commission was not breaking the law in supplying pharmaceutical benefits from stock. The Commission would not alter its present arrangements unless the Commonwealth Government instructed it to do so.

It was agreed that the chairman should report to the State Branch Committee that he was taking steps to get all information possible concerning the supply of P.B.'s by public hospitals and the diversion of this work to the local Guild chemists.

Messrs. L. W. Smith, O.C.V. Leggo and A. E. Conolly were deputed to obtain information from all appropriate sources.

Contributory Scheme: South Coast Area.—Mr. F. M. Reddan, Wollongong, enclosing a plan for the pricing of prescriptions for the Illawarra Scheme.

Mr. K. L. Petherbridge, Punchbowl: (1) commenting on Mr. Reddan's suggestions concerning pricing for the Illawarra Scheme; (2) seeking clarification of the application of the allowance of 6/- in respect of ethicals prescribed under the I.C.S. Fund scheme. Whether the 6/- limit applied to prescriptions containing an ethical as an ingredient or not. Some difference of opinion existed as to the application of the rule. It was decided to inquire as to the purport of the resolution passed by the Illawarra Chemists' Association concerning the allowance of 6/- for ethicals prescribed.

Mr. K. Attwill, attaching copies of advertising matter sent to Miss Joan Moore, of Wollongong, to promote the

contributory scheme. Mr. Little took the matter in order to acquaint himself with its content.

P.B. Dispensing.—Mr. F. W. Sherring, Carlton, strongly disapproving the removal without notice of Methionine Tablets from the P.B. list. The Secretary said that many complaints had been received. They had been referred to the Federal Secretary for appropriate action at Canberra.

The Sub-committee meeting terminated at 11 p.m.

Mr. Pinerua said he had been in touch with Mr. Frank Reddan, of Wollongong. With reference to the allowance for ethicals, it was intended to pay up to 6/- towards the cost of an ethical included as an ingredient in a prescription.

Regarding the forms drafted by Mr. Reddan for use in conjunction with the Wollongong scheme, Mr. Pinerua said that Mr. Reddan had stated that the Association desired the proposal to be implemented.

After discussion, it was decided to inform Mr. Reddan that the State Branch Committee was agreeable to the adoption of the forms by the Association, provided they be amended in a suitable manner in collaboration with Mr. Petherbridge, who had certain proposals for simplification.

It was also decided to write to Miss Joan Moore, asking her to advise all chemist members of the Association that they must show on prescriptions the body for which the prescriptions were dispensed. For example, F.S., A.I.S., etc., otherwise the prescription could not be paid.

It was further decided that the Chairman of the Dispensing Sub-Committee, the Treasurer and the Vice-President should visit Wollongong as soon as possible to discuss the I.C.S. scheme.

A.B.D.E.C. Drops.—A member reported that these drops were being sold retail at Prince Alfred for 5/6, a lower price than the chemist's buying price. It was decided to write to Parke Davis & Co. Ltd. about the matter.

(C) Pricing:

Correspondence: Federal Secretary (1) advising the Rotary Reckoner is at present (Nov., 1951) in the printer's hands; (2) with reference to inclusion in the Guild Service Bulletin of alterations to the D.D. Tariff and P.P. List: before doing so the calculations will have to be checked by the Federal Officers.

Dulwich Hill and District Pharmaceutical Association, extending thanks to Mr. Thomas and Mr. Coad for grand work done with relation to pricing matters during the year.

Mr. John H. Long, offering congratulations on the Pricing Bulletin: "magnificent effort."

Mr. C. F. Michel, stating the Weekly Bulletin has far transcended all imagination. Guild is to be commended for this excellent service.

Mr. S. T. Dawson: "G.S. Bulletin has hit the jack-pot first time. The idea is sound, the layout good, and printing important information in red is a winner. Congratulating the committee for launching the service."

Mr. W. L. Sayle, proffering appreciation for Guild's assistance re Methionine tablets, and other efforts. Although most members are silent, 100 per cent. are really grateful.

References to the Guild Service Bulletin were noted with satisfaction.

Mr. R. L. Colman, re "Permidex" system. Refer to Mr. K. E. Thomas.

Retail Price List No. 13.—The Secretary said the price list would be available early in the new year.

Resolved that the reports of sub-committees be accepted and the recommendations contained therein adopted.

New Members Elected.—Messrs. Robert Gerald Clemesha, Bondi Junction; Peter F. Gallagher, Belmont; John Joseph Hajjar, Ballina; P. R. Joyce, Earlwood;



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NEW SOUTH WALES (Continued)

Kenneth Eric Nixon, Holbrook; Horace Mervyn Smith, Bexley.

Reinstatements.—Phillip Vincent Coster, St. Ives; Mrs. Ruth Moore, Miranda; D. G. Palmer, North Sydney; T. V. Kemp, Sylvania.

Recording of Alteration in Status.—H. W. Lorking (late Balgowlah), now estate of late H. W. Lorking. Resolved that this alteration in status be recorded.

Christmas-New Year Period: Closing of Office.—It was decided not to close the office, but that the President and Secretary work out a roster.

Felicitations.—Mr. Smith said that on his behalf and on behalf of his wife he extended season's felicitations, and trusted the New Year would usher in peace and prosperity. The same wishes also to the Secretary and members of the staff.

Mr. Smith then cut the cake which Mrs. Smith had baked for the occasion.

Mr. Pinerua proposed a toast to Mr. and Mrs. Smith. The toast was duly honoured.

The meeting rose at 11.15 p.m.

JANUARY MEETING OF S.B.C.

The State Branch Committee of the New South Wales Branch of the Guild met at Science House, 157 Gloucester Street, Sydney, on January 10, at 8 p.m.

Present.—Messrs. L. W. Smith (Chairman), R. W. Feller, R. S. Leece, A. G. Short, O. C. V. Leggo, K. Jordan, K. E. Thomas, R. Strang and J. Little.

Committeeman in the Room of Mr. G. R. Mallam, Resigned.—It was decided to allow the matter to stand over until the next meeting.

Remits—Federal Council Meeting:

Price Maintenance.—Mr. Leggo produced a cutting from a newspaper offering a "free lottery ticket" to customers spending £3 or more; this indicated a trend towards price cutting. In Queensland there was legislation against price maintenance.

It was resolved to forward the following late remit for discussion by Federal Council:—

"That the Federal Council use its every influence and power to further the Trade Mark Legislation in order that not only price maintenance can be preserved, but also that there be no interference with manufacturers' rights of nominating who is to be the particular distributor of their goods.

"It is a corollary that where lies danger of fixation of minimum price being declared illegal, it will be probably equally illegal to withhold goods from any source of supply."

Pricing Department.—It was resolved to forward the following remit for discussion by Federal Council:—

"Resolved that the Federal Council be requested to set up a pricing department in New South Wales. Such department to function on a Commonwealth-wide basis."

Federal Delegate's Report.—Mr. Leggo reported that the Federal President, Mr. Eric Scott, had returned from abroad. In company with Mr. L. W. Smith, Mr. Leggo said he had met the Federal President on January 1.

Representative's Report.—Mr. Coad presented his report.

Reports of Sub-Committees were dealt with, as follows:—

(a) **Trade and Commerce, Planning and Publicity.** Meeting held January 7, at "Science House." Present:

Mr. J. Little (Chairman), Messrs. R. W. Feller, R. S. Leece, O. C. V. Leggo and K. Jordan. Also Messrs. L. Cohen, H. D. B. Cox, W. McPherson and A. C. Fraser.

A.C.A. Lines Advertising Campaign.—Mr. Little welcomed to the meeting the representatives of A.C.A. Ltd.

Mr. Cohen replied, thanking Mr. Little for the invitation to be present at the meeting to discuss matters in a friendly atmosphere.

The chairman asked Mr. Leggo, A.C.A. Merchandising Supervisor, to state the company's proposals.

Mr. Leggo said it had been decided to spend a sum on advertising A.C.A. lines. The company sought the co-operation of the Guild in the publication of supporting material in "Gilseal News." The meeting was for the purpose of discussing the proposition to plan for the support of Guild members.

Mr. Macpherson said that other than windows very little had been spent on A.C.A. advertising for 18 months. If the support of the chemists was gained more would be achieved. Mr. Maxwell had been approached to make suggestions concerning advertising. He recommended one line be advertised, "Cascaroids," commencing with a big advertising full page.

Mr. Cohen said the meeting could do a tremendous amount of good for A.C.A. References to A.C.A. had been made only spasmodically in "Gilseal News" — it would be a great help if it devoted more space to A.C.A. regularly. There were many new chemists who did not know anything about A.C.A. The Guild could be a big help in this regard.

Mr. Little said it was proposed to publish supporting material in the "Gilseal News" during the advertising campaign.

Mr. Fraser suggested the names of the retail members of the A.C.A. Board should be stated in "Gilseal News." This would give members confidence in the retail control of the company. The names of Messrs. F. M. Davidson, O. C. V. Leggo, D. Ramsay and A. C. Fraser were mentioned.

Mr. Macpherson said no date had been fixed for the commencement of the advertising campaign—probably in March. The A.C.A. representatives then withdrew.

It was decided to support the A.C.A. advertising campaign by appropriate references in the "Gilseal News," and also in the Guild Service Bulletin.

Correspondence.—P.A.T.A., advising it will be competent for the Retail Branch to nominate Mr. Little for co-option to the Retail Section of the Council of the Association to fill the place of Mr. Strang. Noted.

Federal Merchandising Manager, concerning the shortage of "Gilseal" Dye Stripper. Mr. Leggo said he would take up the matter with Mr. Ross when in Melbourne.

Elliott Taylor Pty. Ltd., advising that there has been a good deal of deterioration of Gilseal Dyes in the humid north-eastern corner of N.S.W. To be taken up by Mr. Leggo in Melbourne.

Mr. D. B. Cameron, Boggabri, enquiring if it is possible to procure a remission of sales tax paid on cosmetics which have become unsaleable through the heat. Noted.

Mr. R. R. Wallis, Maitland, regarding Nyal's policy, and the fact that this company will only pay freight on £25 orders. Received.

Glaxo Laboratories (Aust.) Pty. Ltd., advising that the breaking down of the profit on Farex was none of their doing. The policy was entirely dictated by the Prices Commissioner. Reference to be published in "Gilseal News."

Parke, Davis and Co. Ltd., advising that all of their products are supplied on direct orders to the Royal Prince Alfred Hospital, and that the manager, Mr. T. J.

SUMMA TAN



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Victorian Representative:

Miss M. Ford, 108 Queen Street, Melbourne

NEW SOUTH WALES (Continued)

White, will write further when he returns to the office concerning the sale of ABDEC drops at the hospital for 5/6. It was decided that Messrs. Leggo, Little and Conolly should interview Mr. White on the matter.

Memo to Mr. Little, regarding a complaint received concerning a doctor directing patients to Kinross Pharmaceuticals for supply of certain tablets. Mr. Little said he had contacted the distributing office in York Street, regarding the Pill 501, but had received a discourteous reception. Later he had received a letter from a Mr. Harkness attempting to explain the matter. It was decided to write to Mr. Harkness, advising him of Guild policy and to suggest that he should include Pill 501 in the prescription proprietaries list and market it in the normal manner.

(b) Repatriation, Lodge and Hospital Dispensing:

Hospital.—Interview with Mr. J. Love. Report as circulated. Received.

Mr. J. G. Love, Secretary, Hospital Commission, forwarding copy of official summing up of conference held on December 14.

Mr. S. Baker, Macksville, re dispensing for Nambucca District Hospital. Referred to the Dispensing Sub-Committee for consideration, as to rates for dispensing bulk quantities.

P.B. Dispensing.—Mr. E. T. Talbot, Kurri Kurri, dismayed at the ruthless way the Government has slashed the prices of Procaine Penicillin.

Mr. N. Pritchard, drawing attention to reduction in price of Procaine Penicillin. The total loss in profit on four dozen is £4/8/-. To be discussed with the Federal President.

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New Retail Prices

Koko No. 1 (small)	-	-	-	2/2
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(c) Pricing:

Retail Price List No. 13.—Mr. Thomas said the list was correct up to December 20, 1951. It would be printed on one side of the page and would be despatched to Guild members during the coming week.

Guild Service Bulletin.—Mr. Thomas said the bulletin was coming out regularly. Mr. Coad and Mrs. Inglis were doing a good job.

The committee recorded its appreciation accordingly.

Prescription Proprietaries List.—Mr. Thomas said that Mr. Russell Burnet had supplied a lengthy list of alterations. The secretary said that Mr. Burnet had spent 20 hours in preparing the list.

It was decided to print the alterations in microtype, two columns to the page, one side with a space between each letter of the alphabet. Arrangement for publication and issue to be left to Mr. Thomas and the secretary.

Correspondence.—Federal Secretary, advising conference of pricing officers will be held concurrently with Federal Council Meeting, January 29-30. Asking for name of pricing officer representing New South Wales. Mr. Thomas said he would be attending.

Mrs. A. M. Tasker, asking the Guild to apply for an increase in dispensing fees.

Mr. R. G. Stone, asking when the dispensing fees will increase.

Refer to the Pricing Sub-Committee.

Mr. E. H. Florance proposes to circularise N.S.W. chemists to introduce Silbe Atomisers to the Australian public. Asking for product to be listed in the P.P. List. Attaching draft copy of circular to chemists. Mr. Thomas said that Mr. Florance was taking all steps to comply with Guild requirements. He has adhered to the requisite margin for the P.P. List. It was decided to recommend to Federal Office that the Silbe product be included in the P.P. List.

(d) Industrial and Early Closing: From the Industrial Registrar, asking the Guild to nominate one member on the Pharmacists (State) Conciliation Committee (new committee). It was decided to nominate Mr. Leslie W. Smith for membership of the Pharmacists (State) Conciliation Committee as reconstituted.

It was resolved that the report of the Executive, the Federal Delegate's Report, the Representative's Report, and the reports of Sub-Committees be received and the recommendations contained therein be adopted.

New Members Elected.—Reginald Whitefield Bender, Lakemba; Karl Joseph Britz, Bundarra; Donald John Clinch, Woolgoolga; Mrs. Elaine Browne Fleming, Bardwell Park; Mary Green, Wollongong; Gordon Johnson, Coogee; Mrs. Jean Catherine Elizabeth Smith, Revesby.

Reinstatement.—R. W. Manning, Sussex Inlet.

General.—Mr. Short said that Mr. Nicholas, Executive Secretary of the P.A.T.A., had retired from that position. It was decided to send a letter of appreciation to Mr. Nicholas for his work over many years, in his association with the P.A.T.A. and M.P.A.

Mr. Little said the trip to Wollongong should be made as soon as possible.

Mr. Short said he would like to convey appreciation to Mr. L. W. Smith and Mr. Leggo for entertaining the Federal President on his return from abroad.

The members of the committee expressed sincere regret at the news that Mrs. L. W. Smith had suffered an accident, breaking her arm. It was decided to send flowers to Mrs. Smith with the wishes of the State Branch Committee for a quick recovery.

The committee was informed that Mrs. Pinerua was to undergo an operation. It was decided to send flowers and an appropriate message to Mrs. Pinerua.

Mr. Smith referred to Mr. Eric Scott's address at Harrogate as reported in the "Chemist and Druggist."

The meeting terminated at 11 p.m.

VICTORIA

PERSONAL and GENERAL

State
News

Mr. J. Buckley will be opening a pharmacy at 67 Union road, Ascot Vale, on February 1.

During December **Dr. Byron L. Stanton** entered private hospital for emergency surgical treatment. We are pleased to report that he has made a good recovery.

Mr. R. N. W. Titcher will be leaving for the United Kingdom in April, by the "Orontes." Mr. M. Rodd will be in charge of his pharmacy.

Miss E. J. Palmer will be leaving for Great Britain on February 2. She hopes to spend about 12 months in England and the Continent.

We regret to report that **Mr. B. L. Jacobson** has been compelled, on the recommendation of his medical adviser, to take six months' complete rest. He has disposed of his pharmacy at Heidelberg to Mr. E. F. Hayes.

The engagement is announced of Kathleen Mary, second youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. G. A. Drummond, Nepean Highway, East Brighton, to Salvatore John, elder son of Mr. and Mrs. S. Gandolfo, of Male Street, North Brighton.

Visitors to Overseas.—The following Victorian pharmacists have notified that they will be leaving shortly for the United Kingdom: Misses M. D. Wray, M. I. M. Jarvis, F. D. Briggs, M. J. Hamilton, I. Maskell, E. I. Palmer, and Messrs. H. Harper and E. E. Cohen.

Correction.—In our last issue it was incorrectly reported that Mrs. N. F. Kellas had taken over the pharmacy of Miss P. Penfold, at the corner of Riversdale and Through Roads, Surrey Hills. We now wish to correct this statement. Mrs. Kellas had been appointed manager of the pharmacy by Miss Penfold, during Miss Penfold's absence abroad.

Wills and Estates.—Mr. Francis Thomas Bowden, of Hotham road, Toorak, who died on September 17, 1951, has left an estate of £79,859. The late Mr. Bowden carried on business at the corner of Swanston and Collins streets, Melbourne. The estate, comprising £64,709 personalty and £15,150 realty, goes to his widow and children.

MANAGERS AND RELIEVERS NOTIFIED.

The following appointments were notified during the month:—

Mr. W. Knell relieved Mr. G. Japp, Hay, N.S.W., Mr. R. Eymer, Thornbury; Mr. L. Levy, St. Kilda; and Mr. R. J. Wilkin, City.

Mr. A. O. P. Selle is managing the pharmacy of the late Mr. A. K. McRae, Geelong.

Mr. B. Hayes is relieving Mr. R. K. Morgan, Warrnambool, for three months.

Mr. H. M. Sheppard relieved Mr. L. Levy, St. Kilda; Mr. C. F. V. Christensen, Port Melbourne; Mr. H. E. Matthews, Northcote; and Mr. J. S. Thomas, Ashburton.

Mr. L. G. Rowbottom, Newport, was relieved by **Mr. J. C. Boyd**.

Mr. L. D. Holstock relieved Mrs. M. A. Wheeler, Ascot Vale.

Mr. J. G. Downes, Beechworth, was relieved by **Mr. A. K. Seymour**.

Mr. M. M. Thompson has been appointed manager of the U.F.S. Dispensary, Bentleigh, and Mr. T. McSwiney relieving manager of the U.F.S. Dispensary, Hawthorn.

Mr. Hermiston acted as locum for Mr. P. M. Baldwin, Mansfield.

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Have natural-looking teeth and banish unpleasant "Denture Mouth", the way that dentists recommend. Brush your dentures with SANOS Denture Paste. Sanos really c-l-e-a-n-s — removes that "furry feeling". Sanos leaves your mouth so cool and sweet you forget you wear false teeth. Only Sanos contains Aldisol, the double-acting

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Get Sanos in economical tubes, 2/7 at chemists and stores. Money back if you don't agree brushing with Sanos makes your dentures feel and look better than ever before!

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VICTORIA (Continued)

Mrs. J. M. Miller has been appointed manager of Miss B. A. Edwards' pharmacy, West Footscray.

Mr. John Bell relieved Mr. E. S. Bradley, Footscray; and Mrs. L. V. Beckefeld, McKinnon.

Mr. C. M. Waters, Hampton, was relieved by **Mr. J. B. Gough**.

Mr. A. C. Saunders relieved at Easton's Pharmacy, West Heidelberg, before taking up an appointment at the Ballarat Base Hospital.

Messrs. Wood and Wright relieved at Mrs. T. S. A. McCausland's pharmacy, at Ashburton.

Miss H. E. Fowler has accepted a position with Messrs. Taylor and Taylor, Ballarat.

Miss R. F. Bailey was relieving at U.F.S. Dispensary, Clifton Hill.

Mr. G. A. McDonald, Horsham, was relieved by **Miss M. Peichen**, before accepting a position as assistant at the pharmacy of Leggett and O'Connor, Elizabeth St., Melbourne.

During Mr. F. G. A. Long's absence on holiday, **Miss L. H. Leach** will be in charge of his pharmacy at Mont Albert.

Mr. D. H. Sheffield is relieving Mr. J. Shannon, Waragul, for one month.

Mr. C. L. Stewart, East Melbourne, spent a fortnight's holiday at the seaside during January. In his absence his daughter, **Miss Jean Stewart**, was in charge of the pharmacy.

Miss C. L. Taylor has been in charge of Mr. E. W. Braithwaite's pharmacy, Glenferrie.

Mr. G. W. Siebler, Abbotsford, was relieved by **Mr. S. T. Sare**.

Miss J. M. Belers, who recently came from Queensland, is relieving manager at Mr. R. M. Bailey's pharmacy, Malvern, for two weeks.

Mr. A. C. Marshall has been appointed manager of Everard and Anderson's pharmacy, Bentleigh.

Miss C. L. Savage will be managing Mr. V. A. Dartnell's pharmacy, Surrey Hills, for seven months, while Mr. Dartnell is abroad.

Mr. H. A. Murray has taken over the management of Mr. G. L. Belleville's pharmacy, Balaclava.

Mr. J. F. Larsen has been in charge of Mr. F. W. Sammon's pharmacy, Black Rock.

During Mr. K. A. Beynon's absence, **Mr. E. R. Courtney** was in charge of his pharmacy at Bairnsdale. He will be relieving Mr. G. Ross, Mansfield, for two weeks.

Mr. W. L. Hilyard, Collingwood, was relieved by **Mr. Morris**.

Mr. J. Gillan has been appointed manager of Mr. E. D. Casper's pharmacy, Footscray.

During Mr. J. P. Newdick's absence from his pharmacy, at Footscray, **Miss Stewart** will be in charge.

Mr. F. F. Cartwright has relieved Mr. H. W. Lewis, Moreland; Mr. T. V. Payne, Hartwell; and Mrs. N. F. Keith, Ashburton.

Mr. F. F. Eddie relieved J. and B. Hollow, Fitzroy; Mr. A. N. Dean, Glenferrie; and Mr. I. A. F. Maclean, Fitzroy.

Mr. K. Brammar relieved Mr. R. G. D. Francis, City.

Mr. E. Knight relieved Mrs. E. Job, Rutherglen, and Mr. A. W. Cocking, Camberwell.

Mr. H. Wood relieved Mr. F. R. Ryall, Camberwell, and is relieving Mr. T. S. A. McCausland, Ashburton.

Mr. R. T. Roberts, Glen Iris, was relieved by **Mr. H. N. Lemmon**.

BUSINESS CHANGES.

Mr. C. L. Milton has bought the pharmacy of Mr. W. J. Granger, Douglas Pde., Williamstown, and is employing **Mr. A. Grant** as manager.

Mr. R. V. Khyat has bought the pharmacy of Mr. H. J. Bristow, Elizabeth St., City.

The following new pharmacies were opened during the month:—

Miss J. L. Date, Cr. North and Warrigal Roads, Oakleigh;

Mr. P. J. Dickason, 659 Centre Rd., East Bentleigh;

Mr. E. J. P. Hewitt, 33 Bluff Rd., Black Rock;

Mr. K. Plummer, Napier St., Strathmore;

Mr. S. S. Goble, Nepean Highway, Rye; and

Mr. R. M. Shoebridge, East Doncaster.

OBITUARY.

Hugh Ellis Webster: We regret to announce the death of Hugh Ellis Webster, which took place on August 5, 1951. Mr. Webster graduated at the Final Examination, Victoria, in 1921, and for some years conducted a pharmacy at North Carlton.

Alexander Keith McRae: It is with much regret that we report the death of Alexander Keith McRae, which occurred on December, 1, 1951. Mr. McRae qualified in March, 1927, and until recently personally conducted his pharmacy at Latrobe Terrace, Chilwell, Geelong. He was Secretary of the Geelong Chemists' Association, in which he took a great interest. Mr. McRae had been in ill-health for some considerable time and had been in hospital in Melbourne. We extend deepest sympathy to his widow.

PUBLIC RELATIONS DIRECTOR ADDRESSES WARRAGUL ROTARY.

Mr. K. G. Attiwill, Federal Director of Pharmaceutical Public Relations, was Guest Speaker at the Warragul Rotary Club at its weekly dinner on December 10.

Mr. Attiwill said that the science of public relations, when properly understood and applied by the business and professional community, was a powerful factor in establishing a better understanding between them and the public, and in maintaining public morale in the critical times through which Australia was passing.

Rotarians collectively, he said, had perhaps as close a contact with the public as anybody and should remember that public relations was simply good business efficiently performed. They had it in their power to work with those who were trying to destroy the deadly effects of the "I couldn't care less" attitude of many Australians. As business men rotarians should remember that national strength was founded upon a unified powerful morale.

FELLOWSHIP EXAMINATIONS.

In his report on the Fellowship Examinations, the Dean of the College of Pharmacy, Mr. A. T. S. Sissons, made special reference to the work done by two candidates, Keith N. Henderson and David S. Jones.

Mr. Henderson spread the Fellowship Course over two years and has passed in Bacteriology, Chemistry and Analysis of Drugs, and the History of Pharmacy, each with distinction. For the past 12 months he has been in charge of the Pharmacy Department at the Mooroopna Base Hospital. Mr. Henderson won the Max Pincus and Harry Shillinglaw Scholarships in first and second years respectively, and was winner of the H. T. Tompsett Memorial Scholarship for third year, the silver medal in Chemistry and the bronze medal in Materia Medica.

David Sherwin Jones entered the course as the C. L. Butchers Scholar in 1947 and completed a highly successful course. He won the second H. T. Tompsett Scholarship in second year, and was nominated for the Nicholas Bursary, which took him through the Fellowship course, in which he gained distinction in Chemistry and the Analysis of Drugs and the History of Pharmacy, and a pass in Bacteriology.

VICTORIA (Continued)

PHARMACY BOARD ELECTION.

Messrs. W. R. Iliffe and A. W. McGibbony have been re-elected as members of the Pharmacy Board for a further period of three years from January 7, 1952.

Mr. A. L. W. Jones, the third retiring member, did not seek re-election, and Mr. Nigel C. Manning, who submitted a nomination, was elected.

At the January meeting of the Board members spoke feelingly of the wonderful service rendered to pharmacy by Mr. Jones during his long association with official pharmacy.

Mr. Jones was first elected to the Board in 1928 and filled the office of President from 1935 to 1937.

He also was a member of the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society for many years and held the position of President of that body in the years 1925-28.

For a considerable time Mr. Jones was Honorary Treasurer of the Pharmaceutical Society and the Pharmacy Board, and continued to act in that capacity for the Board right up to the time of his retirement.

The members of the Board expressed genuine regret that Mr. Jones had found it necessary for health reasons to tender his resignation, and each individual member of the Board spoke of the debt of gratitude they owed to Mr. Jones for help and advice given to them over the years.

The new member of the Board, Mr. Nigel C. Manning, is well-known in pharmaceutical circles. He comes from a pharmaceutical family, his father, several brothers, wife and nephews all being qualified pharmaceutical chemists. Mr. Manning conducts a busy pharmacy on the Flinders Street Railway Concourse, is a lecturer at the College of Pharmacy, holds the Degree of B.Sc., and is President-Elect of the Section "O" of the Australian and New Zealand Association for the Advancement of Science. He has special qualifications for the office of Board member and should be able to contribute considerably to the working of the Board.



Mr. Nigel C. Manning.

CHEMISTS SHOPS WAGES BOARD DETERMINATION.

New Rates Applying as from First Pay Period in February, 1952.

	Total Wage	
	s.	d.
1st year	44	6
2nd year	59	0
3rd year	80	6
4th year	99	0
5th year	146	0

Juvenile Workers.

	Total Wage	
	s.	d.
16 years	41	0
17 years	64	6
18 years	71	6
19 years	87	0
20 years	99	6

Other Employees.

	Males		Females	
	f.	s. d.	f.	s. d.
Manager Pharmaceutical Chemist. i.e., a qualified pharmaceutical chemist in sole control of a shop and who is responsible for general buying and all necessary business carried out therein	17	7 0	14	14 6
Chief Pharmaceutical Chemist. i.e., a qualified pharmaceutical chemist who is responsible to the Pharmacy Board, but who is not responsible for general buying or all necessary business carried out in the shop	16	0 6	13	8 0
Pharmaceutical Chemist. i.e., a qualified pharmaceutical chemist other than a Manager Pharmaceutical Chemist or a Chief Pharmaceutical chemist	14	14 6	12	2 0
Unregistered Pharmaceutical Chemist. i.e., a person who has not qualified as a pharmaceutical chemist, but who has completed his or her apprenticeship as recognised by the Pharmacy Board	12	7 0	9	14 6
Shop Assistant. i.e., a female employee engaged in selling medicinal preparations, but not engaged in dispensing or compounding same			8	12 0

VICTORIAN COLLEGE OF PHARMACY SCHOLARSHIP AND PRIZE LIST, SESSION, 1951

First Year:

Harry Shillinglaw Scholarship—Patricia Woodgate.
Thomas Bevan Jones Prize—Ganga Hariprasad.
H. T. Tomsitt Memorial Scholarships:
Metropolitan—A. Rainey.
Correspondence—John D. Duffus.
"H. E. D. Stevens" Prize—J. Coppock.
"Joseph George" Prize—D. Lumsden.
"Zal Markov" Prize—Barbara M. Wood.

Second Year.

Scott-McGibbony Scholarship—I. P. Walker.
Max Pincus Scholarship—W. L. Good.
H. T. Tomsitt Memorial Scholarships:
Metropolitan—K. R. Hall.
Correspondence—N. L. McKinnon and A. J. Pittard.

Third Year:

Gold Medal—Valerie Norma Holland.
"Old Compatibles" Scholarship—Valerie Norma Holland
Nicholas Bursaries (3)—Thomas Dixon Adamson, Joseph George Landers, Kathleen Stewart Dunn.
Silver Medals:
Chemistry—Valerie Norma Holland.
Botany—Valerie Norma Holland.
Materia Medica—Joseph G. Landers.
Pharmaceutics—Joseph G. Landers.
Bronze Medals:
Chemistry—Thomas D. Adamson.
Botany—Kenneth A. Wanden.
Materia Medica—Harold A. Malcolm.
Pharmaceutics—Thomas D. Adamson.
President's Prize, Pharmaceutics—Alison M. Brown.
T. E. Turner Memorial Prize—Alison M. Brown.
Sigma Prize, Organic Chemistry—Margot E. Bateman.
J. H. McRoberts Prize, Pharmaceutics—Kathleen S. Dunn.
John Sambell Prize, Practical Chemistry—Margot E. Bateman.

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VICTORIA (Continued)

Mary Sambell Prize, Botany—Frances I. Morrison.
S. J. A. Frupp Prize, Note Books:
First—Patricia J. Vernon.
Second—Kenneth A. Wanden.
C. G. Innes Memorial Essay Prize—G. M. Oscar, Judith A. Munday.

Fourth Year:

Gold Medal—James Gordon Manning.
The Kodak Prizes—James Gordon Manning and Shirley Edith Marquis.
"John Grimwade" Prize, Pharmaceutics—James N. Longden.
"J. W. Cochran" Prize, Pharmaceutics—Erina V. Prendergast.
H. F. Sambell Prize, Practical Pharmaceutics—Margaret L. Olholm.

COLLEGE OF PHARMACY

Fellowship Course, 1951: Annual Examinations

Bacteriology:
Passed—D. J. Varigos, D. S. Jones, Linda Leach, G. Carter, Margaret Hamilton.

History of Pharmacy:

Passed with Distinction—K. M. Henderson, D. S. Jones.

Passed—D. J. Varigos, Carleen Taylor, G. Carter, W. R. Mackay, Margaret Hamilton.

Chemistry and Analysis of Drugs:

Passed with Distinction—D. S. Jones, K. M. Henderson, D. J. Varigos.

Passed—Linda Leach, Margaret Ramsay, G. Carter, Margaret Hamilton.

Fellowship Course: Session 1952.

Courses are available in the following subjects: Bacteriology, Chemistry and Analysis of Drugs, History of Pharmacy.

Lectures and laboratory work commence March 12.

For time-table, apparatus required and reading lists, inquiries should be addressed to the Dean.

A "Nicholas" Busary, covering fees for the Fellowship Course, is available for a student who completed the fourth year course in 1951. Applications should be made before March 5, addressed to the Dean.

PRICES REGULATION ORDER No. 327.

(Published in Victoria Government Gazette, 6/12/51.)

Pharmaceutical Requisites—Sales by Retail

In pursuance of the powers conferred upon me by the Prices Regulation Acts, I, John Francis Waldron, Prices Commissioner, hereby make the following Order:

Citation.

1. This Order may be cited as Prices Regulation Order No. 327.

Definitions

2. In this Order, unless the contrary intention appears—

"Pharmaceutical Requisites" means goods of the description specified in the Schedule to this Order.

"Sales by Retail" means a sale to a person for consumption or use.

Maximum Prices

3. I fix and declare the maximum prices at which Pharmaceutical Requisites of the type and description specified in the Schedule to this Order may be sold by retail by the packet, carton, jar, bottle, tube or spool to be the prices specified in that Schedule.

Fixation of Maximum Prices by Notice.

4. Notwithstanding the foregoing provisions of this Order, I fix and declare the maximum prices at which

Pharmaceutical Requisites, specified in a notice given in pursuance of this clause, may be sold by any person to whom such notice is given to be such prices as are fixed by the Prices Commissioner by such notice in writing to that person.

The Schedule

First Column	Maximum Price Second Column Sales by Retail
Pharmaceutical Requisites	s. d.
Baby Products—	
Johnson's Baby Powder—small tins	2 3½ per tin
Johnson's Baby Powder—large tins	4 7 per tin
Johnson's Baby Soap	0 8½ per cake
Johnson's Baby Cream—tubes	2 1 per tube
Johnson's Baby Cream—jars	3 6½ per jar
Johnson's Baby Oil—bottles	3 0 per bottle
Personal Products—	
Modess—packets	3 0 per packet
Meds: Slender A—packets	3 6 per packet
Meds: Slender B—packets	2 6 per packet
Meds: Regular A—packets	3 6 per packet
Meds: Regular B—packets	2 6 per packet
Modess Belts	3 3 each
Vemo Powder—tins	3 3 per tin
Cotton Wool—	
Red Chain—16-oz. cartons	19 5 per carton
Red Chain—8-oz. cartons	10 8 per carton
Red Chain—4-oz. cartons	5 6 per carton
Red Chain—2-oz. cartons	3 8 per carton
New Era/Listeners—16-oz. packets	13 9 per packet
New Era/Listeners—8-oz. packets	7 8 per packet
New Era/Listeners—4-oz. packets	4 0 per packet
New Era/Listeners—2-oz. packets	2 8 per packet
New Era/Listeners—1-oz. packets	1 9 per packet
Cotton Balls—cartons	2 3 per carton
Band-Aid Adhesive Bandages—	
Plain: 12's—packets	1 1 per packet
Waterproof: 12's—packets	1 4 per packet
Waterproof: 24's—packets	2 7 per packet
Waterproof: 50's—packets	4 11 per packet
Elastic: small—tins	1 2 per tin
Elastic: large—tins	2 3 per tin
Elastic: 1 yard x 2½ in.—packets	4 9 per packet
Plastic Waterproof—tins	1 6 per tin
Z.O. Plasters—	
½ in. x 1 yd.—spools	0 8 per spool
1 in. x 1 yd.—spools	1 0 per spool
½ in. x 2½ yds.—spools	1 4 per spool
1 in. x 2½ yds.—spools	2 0 per spool
1 in. x 5 yds.—spools	3 6 per spool
2 in. x 5 yds.—spools	6 0 per spool
3 in. x 5 yds.—spools	8 6 per spool
Waterproof Plasters—	
½ in. x 1 yd.—spools	0 10 per spool
1 in. x 1 yd.—spools	1 3 per spool
½ in. x 2½ yds.—spools	1 7 per spool
1 in. x 2½ yds.—spools	2 7 per spool
1 in. x 5 yds.—spools	4 10 per spool
2 in. x 5 yds.—spools	8 9 per spool
Elastikon Plasters—	
½ in. x 1 yd.—spools	1 5 per spool
1 in. x 1 yd.—spools	2 0 per spool
2 in. x 1 yd.—spools	2 10 per spool
3 in. x 3 yds.—spools	11 6 per spool
Medicated Plasters—	
Belladonna: 5 in. x 7½ in.	1 3 each
Breast: 6 in.	1 5 each
Breast: 7 in.	1 6 each
Kidney Plaster	3 9 each
Corn and Bunion Plaster—pkts.	1 10 per packet

VICTORIA (Continued)

First Column	Second Column
Pharmaceutical Requisites	Sales by Retail Maximum Price.
Gauze Bandages—	s. d.
Red Chain—1 in.	1 1½ each
Red Chain—2 in.	1 10½ each
Red Chain—3 in.	2 7½ each
Red Chain—4 in.	3 4½ each
New Era/Lists—1 in.	0 9 each
New Era/Lists—2 in.	1 3½ each
New Era/Lists—3 in.	1 10 each
New Era/Lists—4 in.	2 4½ each
Gauze Packets—	
Red Chain: 1 yd.—packets	2 6 per packet
Red Chain: 3 yds.—packets	6 0 per packet
Red Chain: 6 yds.—packets	11 6 per packet
New Era/Lists: 1 yd.—packets . . .	2 2 per packet
New Era/Lists: 3 yds.—packets . . .	4 8 per packet
New Era/Lists: 6 yds.—packets . . .	9 0 per packet
First Aid Products—	
Combine Dressings	14 6 each
Maternity Kits	57 7 each

Dated this 28th day of November, 1951.

J. F. WALDRON,
Prices Commissioner.

PHARMACY BOARD

Monthly Meeting

The Pharmacy Board of Victoria met at 360 Swanston Street, Melbourne, on December 12, 1951, at 9.30 a.m.

Present.—Mr. S. J. Baird (President) in the Chair, Messrs. H. A. Braithwaite, A. W. Callister, W. R. Iliffe, A. L. W. Jones, A. W. McGibbony, W. Wishart and F. C. Kent (Registrar).

Heroin in Proprietary Medicines.—The Registrar reported that advice had been received from New South Wales that alteration of the present regulations was not considered necessary. It was resolved that the Department of Health be informed that the Board was of opinion that action in one State would be ineffective unless followed by similar action in neighbouring States.

Weights and Measures.—Mr. Callister reported that he had made enquiries since the last meeting and had been informed that no provision was made for the use of metric or apothecaries weights and measures in Victoria.

Draft Regulations, however, had been prepared, and these would define and set standards for metric, avoirdupois, apothecaries and troy weights and measures.

So far as he could ascertain other States, with the possible exception of Queensland, did not make provision for any but avoirdupois.

It was understood that the Commonwealth Government was moving in the direction of endeavouring to obtain uniformity on the basis of the highest standard in any State. The Board thanked Mr. Callister for his report and directed that publicity be given to the notes submitted by him.

Amendment of Schedules to Poisons Act.—The Registrar tabled copies of Government Gazettes containing amendment of the various Schedules to the Poisons Act in conformity with recommendations made by the Board.

It was resolved that full publicity be given to these by the issue of circulars to all chemists.

Pharmacy Act, South Australia.—A copy of the amending Pharmacy Act, No. 21, 1951, South Australia, was tabled.

Annual Examinations.—The Registrar tabled reports of the Examiners for the Preliminary and Intermediate Examinations. These were received and adopted.

Final Examination.—It was resolved that a Committee of the Board be authorised to release the Final Examination results when they were received from the Examiners.

Correspondence.—Formal correspondence was tabled, and the following letters were dealt with:—

From a chemist, applying for restoration of name to Register, and expressing regret at failure to pay registration renewal fee.

To the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain, forwarding letters of introduction and Certificates of Identity in favour of several Victorian pharmacists proceeding overseas.

To the Department of Health, conveying the Board's views regarding proposal to ban the use of Heroin in patent and proprietary medicines. Reply received indicating that Board's letter would be placed before Food Standards Committee.

From Mr. P. E. Cosgrave, enclosing copies of correspondence with Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain, in regard to registration of Polish applicants.

From a country chemist, reporting loss of Dangerous Drugs Register. Advised that a Statutory Declaration should be forwarded.

From Superintendent of Weights and Measures, intimating that the Board's views would be given consideration when final recommendations on Weights and Measures Regulations are made.

To Mr. E. H. Leete, conveying thanks for analysis of Pharmaceutical Register for 1951.

From a country chemist enquiring if instructions had been given for the closing of a depot. Reply sent, indicating that the Board had no authority to order the closing of a depot providing the requirements of the Act and Regulations were not infringed.

From the Sandhurst and Northern District Trustees Co., asking for extension of permit for six months to carry on the pharmacy of the late Mr. R. J. Coakley. Granted.

Injuries from Fire-works.—Consideration was given to a communication from the Chief Inspector of Explosives concerning an accident to school boys while making fire-works. A report was attached, stating that one boy suffered severe injuries, including the loss of an eye, and the fingers and thumb of one hand. The ingredients used were potassium chlorate, sulphur, and red phosphorus, together with metallic substances capable of causing friction. The Board was requested to warn all sellers of chemicals against sale to minors. A reply had been sent intimating that warning notices would be published as requested.

The Board endorsed the action taken and resolved that the co-operation of the Education Department be sought in forwarding appropriate warnings to Headmasters of schools.

Assistance at Examinations.—At the suggestion of Mr. Callister it was resolved that letters of thanks be sent to those persons who had assisted in the conduct of the recent Final Examination.

Formal Business.—The following formal business was dealt with:—

Applications for Registration.—Norman Brian Griffith (Cert. Ph. Soc. of G.B.), and Alfred George Robert Marshall (Cert. Ph. Bd. of S.A.).

Restoration of Name to Register.—1.

Erasure of Names from Register.—William Wilson Courtney (dec. 23/11/51); Alfred Bettley Jefferson (dec.); Walter Harold Ware (dec. 8/9/51); and Hugh Ellis Webster (dec. 5/8/51).

Managers and Relievers Notified.—62.

Business Changes Notified.—2.

New Businesses Opened.—3.

Apprenticeship Indentures Cancelled.—2.

VICTORIA (Continued)

Application for Remission of Apprenticeship in Lieu of War Service.—Ian Lewis Field.

Certificates of Exemption Issued.—2.

Certificates of Identity Issued.—5.

Opium Permits Issued.—5.

Cyanide Permits Issued.—2.

Licences as General Dealers in Poisons Issued.—4.

Licences to Sell Poisonous Substances Issued.—1.

Police Reports re Poisonings.—3 Carbolic Acid, Fatal; Methyl Alcohol, Fatal; "Weednox" Arsenical Poison, Fatal.

Methyl Alcohol.—Concern was expressed by the Board at the report of a fatality from the taking of methyl alcohol.

It was resolved that enquiries be made concerning the distribution of this substance.

Inspector's Reports, Enquiries, Etc.—

Sick Leave, Chief Inspector.—The Registrar reported that the Chief Inspector had been unwell and would be taking one week's sick leave early in the month.

Country Inspection.—Mr. Iliffe said he had examined a number of reports received from the Chief Inspector following his country visit. These contained details of many technical infringements of the Poisons Act and Regulations, and many warnings have been issued.

The reports revealed that the requirements of the Dangerous Drugs Regulations were not being fully observed by the chemists concerned in relation to entries in their Dangerous Drugs Registers. It was resolved that the Registers be called in for inspection.

Records at Benevolent Home.—A full report was received concerning records at a country benevolent home, which had been visited. It was disclosed that narcotics were ordered only for specific patients and were supplied only on medical prescription. Small surplus stocks were accurately recorded.

Examination Dates.—The following examination dates for 1952 were fixed:—

Intermediate (Supplementary) Examination commences February 13, 1952. Final Examination commences February 20, 1952.

May: Preliminary Examination commences May 12; Final Examination commences May 26; Intermediate Examination (Botany) commences on June 11.

August: Final Examination commences August 27.

November: Intermediate Examination commences November 5; Preliminary Examination commences November 12; Final Examination commences November 17.

Examination Syllabus.—The Registrar reported that the examiners recommended that the syllabus for the Intermediate and Final Examinations be as for 1951; suggested alterations in the list of textbooks for the subjects of Latin, English Literature, General Biology and Physical Science at the Preliminary Examination were tabled. These recommendations were adopted.

Practical Pharmacapeutics at Intermediate Examination.—Mr. Callister pointed out that special arrangements would have to be made for the November, 1952, Intermediate Examination, which would include an examination in Practical Pharmacapeutics for the first time.

The Registrar reported that the additional paper which was a division of *Materia Medica*, could be incorporated without amendment of the Regulations, but adequate notice would be required.

Financial.—The Honorary Treasurer presented the monthly financial statement, and accounts totalling £1217/11/9 were passed for payment.

Tripartite Committee on Education.—Mr. Braithwaite reported that the President, together with Mr. Callister and himself, represented the Board at the meeting of the Tripartite Committee held during the month to consider pharmaceutical education and training.

The Committee had recommended that a conference take place between representatives of Victoria, New South Wales, South Australia, and that the Victorian Society act as convener and host. He thought something would be achieved by the meeting of these three States. Apart from this aspect Mr. Braithwaite said he was of opinion that the urgent problems in Victoria should be attacked at once. The position was so urgent that they should not waste time. Unless something were done the position could arise where they could be caught with a serious shortage of trained personnel. It was resolved that the report of the Tripartite Committee be adopted, and that the Board ask the Council of the Society to call a further meeting prior to the date of the proposed conference.

Dispensing at Pentridge.—The President reported that he had accompanied representatives of the Pharmaceutical Society on a visit to the hospital at Pentridge Gaol, when arrangements concerning dispensing for the institution were discussed.

The Board was interested from the point of view of control of Dangerous Drugs. It was found that very few Dangerous Drugs were kept in the dispensary, as most of the serious cases were transferred to other hospitals. It was satisfactory to know that discussions were proceeding with the object of having the work done by qualified chemists. Report received.

Retirement of Mr. A. L. Jones.—The President said that the January meeting of the Board would be the last one which Mr. Jones would attend as a member, as his resignation had been submitted earlier in the year.

Members of the Board spoke appreciatively of the long and faithful service rendered by Mr. Jones, and it was resolved that this should be suitably acknowledged.

Concessions.—Several applications were received from persons with overseas pharmaceutical qualifications, asking that these be recognised. Reports were submitted by Messrs. Braithwaite and Callister, who, in company with the Dean, had interviewed all of the applicants. The recommendations in regard to concessions made by the Sub-committee were adopted.

Recommendations of Conference of Pharmacy Boards.—Mr. Wishart reported that he and Mr. McGibbony had considered the report of the Conference of Boards as requested. They recommended as follows:—

(1) Interstate agreement should be obtained on the recommendation that the standard for entrance to the pharmacy course should be that of Matriculation. Mr. McGibbony was of opinion that agreement should be reached in regard to pre-requisite subjects.

(2) Temporary Registration: They recommended adoption of the proposal with a suggestion that temporary registration might be extended to cover a period of three months to meet the position of a reliever filling in an engagement in an emergency, such as the death of a proprietor of a pharmacy.

(3) Sales from Vans: Recommended that vehicles in which pharmaceutical products were carried or dispensing conducted should be occupied only by registered pharmaceutical chemists, and that there should be regular inspection of storage, etc., together with provision for facilities such as refrigeration in hot climates.

Mr. McGibbony supplemented the report. He contended that the entrance standard of the university in certain specified subjects was more in line with the requirements of pharmacy than a mere Matriculation requirement.

In regard to reciprocal arrangements, the standard of pharmaceutical training and examination and the length of the courses were not specifically set out and he thought they should be.

Mr. McGibbony moved that the report be received and that further consideration be given to it at the February meeting of the Board. Seconded by Mr. Wishart and carried.

The meeting adjourned after members had exchanged Seasonal Greetings.

VICTORIA (Continued)

JANUARY MEETING OF THE BOARD.

The Pharmacy Board of Victoria met at 360 Swanston Street, Melbourne, on January 3, at 9.30 a.m.

Present.—Mr. S. J. Baird (President), Messrs. H. A. Braithwaite, A. W. Callister, W. R. Iliffe, A. L. W. Jones, A. W. McGibbony, W. Wishart, and the Registrar.

Correspondence.—Formal correspondence was tabled, and the following letters were dealt with:—

From Mrs. A. V. T. McRae, applying for permission to carry on the pharmacy of her late husband at Geelong, under the management of a registered pharmaceutical chemist. Permit for six months was granted.

From Mrs. J. O. Ludbrook, applying for extension of time for carrying on the pharmacy of the late R. A. Ludbrook, Horsham. Extension of six months granted.

The editor "Gilseal News," forwarding details of new regulations under the Poisons and Dangerous Drugs regulations for publication.

To the Department of Health, forwarding revised Pharmaceutical Register for gazettal.

From a chemist, seeking advice regarding conditions of sale of a rat poison containing Warfarin. To be advised that although not yet scheduled Warfarin should be regarded as a poison and containers labelled accordingly. The Commonwealth had requested the Board to consider the introduction of suitable controls.

The Department of Public Health, Adelaide, supplying details of proclamation relating to the control of external preparations of anti-histamines.

To several foreign applicants for registration, advising of the Board's requirements.

To a Pharmaceutical Chemist in Egypt, intimating that precise details of requirements for registration in Victoria cannot be indicated until he is domiciled in this country.

From a Pharmaceutical Chemist, expressing regret at delay in replying to a communication from the Board asking him to show cause why action should not be taken for failure to keep records in Dangerous Drugs Register up to date. A report was received also from the Chief Inspector to the effect that the Dangerous Drugs Register was now in good order. The explanation tendered was accepted.

From the Pharmacy Board of South Australia, forwarding reports of enquiry concerning conduct of a Pharmaceutical Chemist in that State.

From the Pharmaceutical Council of Western Australia, asking for details of conditions of apprenticeship in hospitals in Victoria. The Registrar's reply approved.

From Mr. L. W. Hartnett, applying for extension of permit to carry on the three pharmacies of the late Thomas Griffin, Port Melbourne. Extensions to March 1, 1952, granted.

From the Pharmacy Board of New Zealand, seeking advice concerning method of dealing with applications from foreign pharmacists. Details supplied by Registrar.

From the Pharmaceutical Association, forwarding copy of a letter from the Pharmacy Board of South Australia, suggesting that in matters of Commonwealth interest (e.g., date of operation of B.P. or addenda) the Association be consulted in an endeavour to secure uniformity.

Dangerous Drugs Registers.—A Dangerous Drugs Register submitted by a country chemist by direction of the Board, was tabled for inspection, and it was resolved that it be pointed out to the chemist concerned that records were not complete in that several of the newer dangerous drugs were not entered.

Another chemist, in response to a letter from the Board, reported that he had not been able to locate his dangerous drugs register, which he believed to have been inadvertently destroyed. It was resolved that

the chemist be instructed that a new register must be opened immediately.

Formal Business: Applications for Registration.—Gerald Francis Foley; James Norman Longden; John Thomas Morris; Erma Marian Rashleigh; George Gordon Tait; Meredith Lesley Treasure; Joseph K. Trinder; James Alfred Wilson; Kenneth Reginald Brown; Geraldine Mary Fleming; Marjorie Alison Frankel (Final Exam., Vic.); and Patricia Heather Graham (Cert. Ph. Bd., Queensland).

Restoration of Name to Register.—Muriel Joan Biggs.

Erasure of Name from Register.—Alexander Keith McRae (dec. 1/12/51).

Managers and Relievers Notified.—7.

Business Changes Notified.—2.

New Businesses Opened.—2.

Certificates of Identity Issued.—2.

Opium Permits Issued.—4.

Cyanide Permits Issued.—3.

Licence as General Dealer in Poisons Issued.—1.

Licences to Sell Poisonous Substances Issued.—2.

Police Reports re Poisonings.—1 Veronal, fatal; morphia poisoning, fatal.

Final Examination Results.—The President reported that final examination results received from the Board of Examiners had been published as authorised by the Board at the previous meeting.

Of a total entry of 136 candidates 42 passed, 69 obtained partial passes, 19 failed and 6 were absent.

The following candidates passed:—

Barbaro, Rose Marie	Morris, John Thomas
Brown, Kenneth Reginald	O'Connor, Geraldine Denise
Clarkson, Flora Betty	Olholm, Margaret Louise
Constable, Judith Ann	Osbourne, Alfred Robert
Emonson, Douglas Allen	Prendergast, Erina Valmai
Fairbairn, James Gregory	Pyman, James Brice
Fisher, Joan Kathleen	Rashleigh, Erma Marian
Fleming, Geraldine Mary	Richards, Vera Catharine
Frankel, Marjorie Alison	Shannon, John Russell
Harry, Kerry John	Tait, George Gordon
Hoogen, Anthony Denis	Thomas, David Strickland
Ibbott, Gweneth Kathleen	Tidd, Alison Vera
Johnston, Joyce Isabella	Tighe, Ronald James
Jones, Wilma Margaret	Treasure, Meredith Lesley
Lang, Ian Drysdale	Trinder, Joseph K.
LePage, Beris Effie	Troup, Geoffrey Francis
Longden, James Norman	Wheeler, William David
McCann, Edward Maxwell	Wilson, James Alfred
Manning, James Gordon	Wilson, William Graham
Marguis, Shirley Edith	Foley, Gerald Francis
Moir, Kenneth Robert	Harris, Clements Locke

Financial.—The Honorary Treasurer presented the monthly financial statement, which showed a credit balance of £1167/13/3, and accounts totalling £522/4/1 were passed for payment.

Inspector's Reports.—The report of the Chief Inspector for the month was read by the Registrar. This indicated that the Chief Inspector had been on leave for portion of the period.

Drug Addict.—Mr. de Lacy reported that an addict who was receiving regular supplies had presented prescriptions at a pharmacy other than the one at which he was supplied regularly, on the order of a medical practitioner. No direct notification had been received by the Board that supplies were coming from two pharmacies. The Board directed that the Chief Inspector should visit the prescriber and suggest that supplies be confirmed to prescription from one pharmacy only. The Chief Inspector's reports were formally received.

Registration Renewals.—The Registrar reported that the number of names on the list to receive notice of renewal of registration for 1952, was 2065. At the date of the meeting 1695 renewals had been received. Reminders would be sent out early in the new year to those who had omitted to apply.

New Regulations re Sex Hormones.—The President stated that notification had been sent to all chemists

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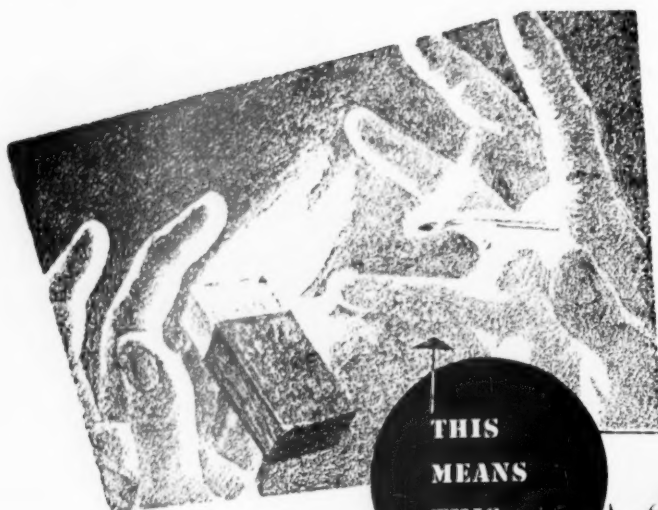
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VICTORIA (Continued)

regarding the proclamation bringing under prescription control androgens and oestrogens and preparations for human use containing these substances. It was necessary in his opinion that there should be some continuity of advice in regard to the restrictions which were introduced from time to time and he suggested that the Board give thought to the practicability of issuing bulletins at regular intervals. It was agreed that further consideration be given to the President's suggestion.

Retirement of Mr. A. L. W. Jones.—The President announced that this would be the last meeting of the Board at which Mr. Jones would be present as a member as he had intimated that he would not stand for re-election.

Mr. Jones had been a member of the Board since 1928 and during that time had given to the Board valuable and unselfish service. A little later on the members of the Board hoped to arrange a function at which they could suitably express their feelings of gratitude, but at this meeting the members felt that they could not let the occasion pass without making some reference to the good fellowship and help that Mr. Jones had brought to the Board.

Mr. Baird said that Mr. Jones was the first to welcome him when he took his place on the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society and later when he joined the Board. He had always felt that Mr. Jones was at his side to help and advise in the many problems that arose, and he wished to express his personal thanks to Mr. Jones for all that help.

Mr. Braithwaite said he wished to join the President in saying "thank you" to their colleague, Mr. Jones. Each member of the Board had pleasant memories of the many occasions on which Mr. Jones had been with them, and had helped them, and he hoped that Mr. Jones would carry with him similar happy recollections. Mr. Braithwaite said he had thoroughly enjoyed his work on the Board in association with men such as Mr. Jones.

Mr. Callister said he wished to support the remarks of the preceding speakers. Mr. Jones had always been ready to give all his time and experience to anyone on the Board requiring it. While he (Mr. Callister) was in the Chair Mr. Jones had been constantly available for advice and discussion on all sorts of matters that came before the Board. He had been a very live member and his contribution had been invaluable.

Mr. McGibbony said he wished to add his tribute to Mr. Jones. He had never forgotten the kindly references which Mr. Jones had made to him when he joined the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society. He hoped that Mr. Jones would have many recollections of the work and all his association with the Board and Society.

Mr. Wishart joined in the expressions of regret at the retirement of Mr. Jones. Every student who passed through the hand of Mr. Jones, he said, would remember him with kindness.

Mr. Iliffe said that although he had not had as long an association with Mr. Jones as some of the other members, he had found Mr. Jones to be of great assistance to him and he appreciated that help. He hoped that when the time came for him to retire from official work, he would accept it as graciously as Mr. Jones had done. He joined the other members in wishing Mr. Jones long life, health and happiness.

The Registrar, on behalf of the staff and himself, expressed regret at Mr. Jones' retirement, and added his thanks for the friendly help and courtesy received at all times from Mr. Jones.

Mr. Jones thanked the members for their kind remarks. He said that his work on the Board had always been a labour of love, and he greatly regretted that he

was now compelled for health reasons to sever his connection with the Board. He remembered with affection men like the late Mr. C. L. Butchers and the late Mr. E. T. Church, who had given him much advice and help in his early days in official Pharmacy. He wished also to record his thanks to the Registrar and staff, the Dean of the College, and members of the Lectorial Staff, for their kindnesses to him. He would always regard the time which he spent on the Board as one of the happiest times of his life.

The meeting terminated at 11.35 a.m.

QUEENSLAND

PERSONAL and GENERAL

State
News

Holiday Makers.—January is a popular month for holidays, and we find many pharmacists and their families spending some weeks by the sea or travelling Interstate.

Among those who chose the sea for their vacation were **Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Chater**, who enjoyed some weeks at Surfer's Paradise.

Mr. and Mrs. L. W. Huxham, of the Grange, travelled by car to Cudgen Headland.

Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Nichol chose Mooloolabah on the North Coast for their holiday.

Coolangatta was the choice of **Mr. and Mrs. J. E. McCaskie**.

Mr. A. L. Hodgson, of Toowoomba, enjoyed some weeks at Maroochydhore.

A motor and camping holiday was the choice of **Mr. and Mrs. R. V. S. Martin**.

Among the Interstate travellers were **Mr. and Mrs. K. C. Barber**, of Coorparoo, who spent some weeks holiday in Sydney.

A holiday further afield is ahead of **Miss Evelyn McKenzie**, of Toowoomba, who is leaving shortly to spend some time in New Zealand.

To enable **Mr. Ray Smith**, of Wilston, to take a vacation, **Mr. C. D. Webster** acted as locum.

Mr. Joe Tooma, Ph.C., of Maryborough, made news during the month by clearing 11 ft. 3 in. at the pole vault at the State Athletic Trials at New Farm Park. It would appear that Mr. Tooma's brilliant effort has assured him of a place in the Queensland team for the National Titles in Brisbane this month. Congratulations and good luck!

Wedding.—A marriage of pharmaceutical interest took place at St. Augustine's Church, Hamilton, on January 5, when two pharmacists, **Miss Barbara Elliott**, of Hamilton, was married to **Mr. Vyner Laird**, of Wavell Heights. On returning from their honeymoon, Mr. and Mrs. Laird will make their home in Charlesville. Congratulations and good wishes.

Mr. W. E. Martin, of Southport, represented the Queensland Branch of the Guild at the Federal Council meeting in Melbourne during last week of January. The State President, **Mr. W. A. Lenehan**, accompanied Mr. Martin as the Guild's second delegate. A member of the State Pricing Sub-Committee, **Mr. A. B. Chater** represented Queensland at a meeting of State Pricing Officers held in Melbourne during the same period.

Presentation to Mr. R. C. Rutter.—At the annual meeting of the Queensland Branch of P.A.T.A. held on December 6, the resignation was accepted of **Mr. R. C. Rutter**, who since the inception of P.A.T.A. in Queensland, had acted as Honorary Treasurer of the organisation. Appreciative reference was made of Mr. Rutter's services, not only to P.A.T.A., but to pharmacy in

QUEENSLAND (Continued)

Queensland over a lengthy period. As appreciation of Mr. Rutter's services as Treasurer of P.A.T.A. since 1933, he was presented with an inscribed gold watch by the Council of P.A.T.A.

CHEMIST BOWLING CLUB ACTIVITIES

The second annual meeting of the Chemists' Bowling Club was held in the club house of the Booroodabin club on January 15, when the following office-bearers were elected for the ensuing year:—

President: Mr. F. R. Whitehead.
Vice-President: Mr. R. G. Colledge.
Hon. Treasurer: Mr. E. J. Belford.
Selector: Mr. E. W. Pumfrey.
Hon. Secretary: Mr. R. M. Ward.

It was decided to continue regular monthly matches against local clubs. These matches will be played on the first Wednesday in each month, and the first match for the year will be against the Yeronga club on Wednesday, February 6.

It was also decided to arrange four games against country clubs and perhaps a week-end game during the coming year.

It is pleasing to report that several trophies have been presented for play during the coming months.

It was decided to contact the southern States to see if it would be possible to arrange for an Interstate carnival. It is also hoped to reintroduce the triangular contests between the Doctors, Dentists and Chemists.

It is pleasing to report that during the past year many chemists from country areas and also visiting pharmacists from other States have enjoyed a game of bowls with the local chemists' club. Visitors are always welcome, and any Interstate or country pharmacists when visiting Brisbane should contact the Secretary, **Mr. R. M. Ward**, of Moses Ward & Sons, 300 Queen Street, Brisbane, who will be happy to make the necessary arrangements for the visitors to have a game of bowls.

OBITUARY

It is with deep regret that we report the death of two Queensland pharmacists.

Mr. W. R. C. Griffiths, who had practised as a pharmacist in Charters Towers for many years, died on November 30. Mr. Griffiths served in the 1914-18 war. He was apprenticed to his father, the late Mr. W. Griffiths, and registered as a pharmacist in 1920. On the death of his father, Mr. Griffiths conducted the pharmacy in Charters Towers, which was originally opened by his father in 1886. Two members of Mr. Griffiths' family are also pharmacists, Miss Alison Griffiths, who qualified in 1949, and Mr. Gordon Griffiths, who passed his final examination in 1950. To Mrs. Griffiths and her family we extend sincere sympathy in their bereavement.

The many friends of **Miss Enid Carrie Underwood** learnt with deep regret of her death in Brisbane on January 6. Miss Underwood, who was 48 years of age, was a former student of St. Margaret's. She served her apprenticeship with Mr. N. J. McDermott, who was then in business at New Farm. She qualified as a pharmacist at the age of 20 years, from the Queensland College of Pharmacy and Chemistry, and after doing relieving work she commenced business as a pharmacist at Lutwyche road, Lutwyche, twenty-three years ago. Miss Underwood took an active interest in the Methodist Church, particularly with the young peoples' organisations, and in the work for overseas missions. Miss Underwood was one of the founders of the Association of Women Pharmacists of Queensland, in 1945. She served on the executive of the Association, and was also a member of the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society of Queensland for some time, but, unfortunately, she had to relinquish both positions on account of ill-

health. However, she still maintained an active interest in pharmaceutical matters. Many friends and business associates attended her funeral service on January 7, to pay their last respects.

Miss Underwood will be missed from many circles, but a fragrant memory will ever remain. Her closest surviving relative is her sister, Miss Lorna Underwood, to whom the deepest sympathy of many friends is extended.

We append a tribute to Miss Underwood from Miss E. Chalmers, President of the Women Pharmacists' Association of Queensland:

Enid Underwood, one of the founders of our Women Pharmacists' Association of Queensland, has passed to her reward.

No finer member of the Craft could be found in our State, or, in fact, in the Commonwealth. Her high code of ethics was beyond compare.

Always sympathetic, eager to assist, whether it be a "short" item or a relieving assistant, help was ever offered to patients or fellow pharmacists, and we shall miss her kindly thoughtfulness.

We may with all sincerity apply the old sisterly Girl Guide promise:

Trusty, loyal and helpful,
Sisterly, courteous, kind,
Obedient, smiling, thrifty,
Pure as the rustling wind.

PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY

Council Meeting

The Council of the Pharmaceutical Society of Queensland, met at Drydales Chambers, Brisbane, on December 13, 1951, at 8 p.m.

Attendance.—Mr. R. S. F. Greig (President), Miss E. F. Chalmers, Messrs. R. V. S. Martin, V. Barnett, E. J. McCaskie, A. B. Williams, R. G. Gardner, S. J. D. Mellick, and the Secretary.

Correspondence.—To Mr. F. C. Kent, Secretary, Pharmaceutical Society of Victoria, expressing thanks for the offer to make available copies of the A.P.F. Medical Bulletin distributed in Victoria. Advising that the Council has decided not to accept the Victorian Society's offer this time.

Flying Officer R. V. Eedy, advising that his resignation as a member of the Council has been accepted, albeit with regret. Thanking him for the services he has rendered to the Council, which have been greatly appreciated, and extending to him the Council's very best wishes for the future.

From Pharmaceutical Association of A. & N.Z.: (1) Drawing attention to a resolution passed at the Brisbane Conference wherein Mr. E. F. Lipsham made a statement and indicated that he wanted to carry a stage further the previous remarks to conference on the subject of pharmaceutical education. Providing the context of the resolution which was carried by conference. Requesting that this matter be discussed by the appropriate body in this State so that reports can be prepared and circularised in accordance with the terms of the resolution.

After hearing the motion in full, Mr. Martin moved, Mr. Mellick seconded, that this matter be passed on to the combined meeting of pharmacy delegates to discuss pharmaceutical education.—Carried.

(2) Circular advising that the next meeting of the Australian and New Zealand Association for the advancement of science will be held in Sydney in August, 1952. A pharmacy conference will not be held at this time, but it is hoped that pharmacy will be well represented at the meetings of Section "O." Recommending that each State should send at least two representatives to the section meetings—possibly a Society Council





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QUEENSLAND (Continued)

member and a representative of the teaching staff. Tentatively suggesting that the next conference will be held at Sydney in August, 1953.

Pharmacy Board of Queensland: (1) forwarding the results of Intermediate Examinations held in October; (2) advising that Mr. Trevor Grice obtained the best pass in the Intermediate Examination at the first attempt in 1951, and he therefore qualified for the R. C. Cowley intermediate award. The Secretary said she had communicated with Mr. Grice, advising him that the R. C. Cowley intermediate award had been awarded to him, and enquiring regarding books or apparatus as prizes, so that the Council could present them to him. Mr. Grice had chosen two text books, and inquiries were being made from the Grahame Book Company. (3) Furnishing results of the Final Examination conducted by the Board in November. The results showed that 25 passed, 8 secured posts and there were 26 failures.

Copies of Government regulations were tabled: One was covered by a letter from the Department of Health and Home Affairs, advising alterations to the Poisons Regulations. As this information was important and should be in the hands of all pharmacists, it was resolved that this information be forwarded to members with the annual subscription notice.

It was suggested that it would be of great assistance to pharmacists if the proprietary name was made available alongside the chemical names quoted in the Regulations.

Mr. Greig and Mr. Martin said that this was a very big task and it was difficult to ascertain the proper proprietary names for some of the drugs. All agreed that it would be a big asset if some of this information could be made available, and Mr. Greig and Mr. Martin promised to do what they could to prepare the necessary information.

The other regulations dealt with the payment of an annual registration fee of one guinea to cover any relieving managers engaged during the year.

It was agreed that this information should also be in the hands of all pharmacists, and Mr. Greig offered to prepare the necessary data so that it could also be included when the annual subscription notices were being circularised.

From Pharmaceutical Society of Victoria, forwarding copy of its Year Book. This was a very fine publication.

Copy of the annual report of the Government Analyst was tabled.

Applications For Membership on behalf of Mr. V. J. Pidcock, Coolangatta, and Mr. F. M. Woods, Innisfail, were tabled and approved. Mr. R. R. Rich, of Holland Park, was admitted as an associate member.

Reports—As part of his report on the "A.J.P." Mr. McCaskie said it was pleasing to read in the monthly reports of the other State Societies that the Queensland Year Book had been well received. The President thanked Mr. McCaskie for his report.

First Addenda to the B.P.—Mr. Greig reported that this publication would be available as from early in the new year, and he recommended that a copy of the addenda to the B.P. 1949 be procured for the Society's library.

Pharmacy Board.—Mr. Barnett said the chief items of interest during the month had been the examinations conducted by the Board the results of which were now to hand. Another interesting piece of information was the gazettal of amendments to the Pharmacy Act Regulations, which it had been decided by the Council to circularise to all members.

A.P.F. Sub-Committee Report.—Mr. Martin reported that the A.P.F. Sub-Committee had met on November 21, when Dr. Otto Hirschfeld, representing the B.M.A., attended an A.P.F. meeting for the first time. Mr. Mar-

tin said a good deal of business had been done at this meeting. Investigations were being carried out concerning the keeping properties of A.P.F. formulae in Queensland.

Presentation of Prizes.—After discussion it was agreed that consideration of the type of function at which the prizes will be presented be deferred until next meeting.

Honour Board.—Mr. Mellick said he noticed that the Honour Board showing the names of members of the profession who served in the 1914-1918 war had now been erected in these rooms, and he considered that it would be appropriate if a similar record was compiled of those members of the Society who had served in the 1939-1945 war.

Mr. Barnett said it was suggested some time ago that enquiries be made of pharmacists as to their services during the last war.

Mr. Mellick moved that the Council endeavour to collate information from those who are members of the Society who served in the Armed Forces with a view to erecting an Honour Board at a later date to cover the 1939-1945 war. Seconded by Mr. Williams.—Carried.

Pharmaceutical Museum.—Mr. Mellick inquired if it would be possible to establish a museum of pharmacy interest in the rooms. He was sure that many members would have specimens, many of them antiques, which would be of interest in such a museum.

Mr. Greig said it was the idea to establish a small museum in the rooms. Mr. Morrisson had promised, through a doctor at Greenslopes Hospital who was related to an old pharmacist, to forward some items of interest for the setting up of a museum.

Pharmaceutical Codex From the Pharmaceutical Society of France.—The President said members would be interested in the French Pharmacopoeia, which had been made available, by courtesy of the Pharmaceutical Society of France.

Seasonal Greetings.—As this was the final meeting for the year, Mr. Martin said, on behalf of the other members of the Council and himself, he desired to express to Mr. and Mrs. Greig their very best wishes for the festive season. On behalf of Mrs. Greig and himself, Mr. Greig thanked Mr. Martin for his kindly thought, and the members of the Council for their good wishes. Mrs. Greig and he wished the members of the Council, their wives and families, good wishes for Xmas and the coming year. On behalf of the Council and himself, Mr. Greig also conveyed seasonal greetings to the Secretary and the staff, which were acknowledged by the Secretary.

The meeting terminated at 10 p.m.

THE GUILD

S.B.C. Meeting

The State Branch Committee of the Queensland Branch of the Guild met at Drysdale Chambers, Brisbane, on December 6, 1951.

Attendance.—Messrs. W. A. Lenehan (President), C. A. Nichol, A. W. Eberhardt, R. C. Rutter, G. Nolan, F. H. Phillips, A. B. Chater, L. G. Hall, J. J. Delahunty, L. W. Huxham, W. E. Martin, C. W. Noble, and the State Secretary.

Welcome To New Committee Member.—Mr. Lenehan said he had much pleasure in welcoming Mr. Hall to this first meeting as a member of the State Branch Committee. Mr. Lenehan said the members of the committee were pleased that Mr. Hall had been able to fill the vacancy on the committee, and it was hoped that his association with the committee would prove interesting and enjoyable. Mr. Hall thanked the President for the welcome extended to him, and assured the Pre-

QUEENSLAND (Continued)

ident that he was looking forward to his work on the Guild Committee.

Business Ex Minutes.

Report Re Lodge Dispensing.—The President reported that since last meeting correspondence had passed between the office and the Queensland Friendly Societies Association. The Lodge Dispensing Sub-Committee had met on a number of occasions, and he asked the Secretary to read the advice it was now proposed to forward to members concerning the new system of payment.

For record purposes, Mr. Nichol suggested that a questionnaire be attached to the circular, and those members who were acting in accordance with the Guild's instructions be asked to return them to the Secretary for recording.

Mr. Martin moved that the report of the Lodge Dispensing Sub-Committee be received, and the chemists of Queensland circularised accordingly. Seconded by Mr. Noble.

Mr. Rutter moved that further business in connection with lodge dispensing be left in the hands of the sub-committee. Seconded by Mr. Martin.—Carried.

Pharmaceutical Education.—The President reported that it was hoped to hold a meeting at an early date to discuss this important question. He was happy to report that the Pharmacy Board had appointed three members to meet the Guild and Society delegates.

Patents Price List.—Mr. Nichol said he was desirous of proceeding with the task of compiling prices for a new patents list at an early date, and suggested that the pricing sub-committee meet early in the new year for the purpose of commencing this task.

Correspondence.—To Federal Secretary, re the distribution of price alterations for the Guild ethical and drug price list. Advising the State Branch Committee is of the opinion that, as the Federal Office originally intended to distribute these alterations to purchasers, that when branches are called upon to distribute them they should be recompensed for doing so. Enquiring if in future it would be possible for Federal Office to reimburse State Branches for having these ethical and drug alterations printed and distributed to members. Reply stating consideration is being given to ways and means of financing future issues, as it is appreciated that the removal of the list by States places an added burden on their finances. The Federal Executive is at present discussing a suggestion and it is hoped to be in a position very shortly to advise.

Federal Merchandising Manager: (1) Re Land, Sea and Air Tablets. Advising that the committee is agreeable to this line being signed up as "Chemist Only" by contract with the Guild. (2) Re Ingram's Shaving Cream. Stating that Queensland pharmacists regard Ingram's Shaving Cream as a very good seller as it is. The committee strongly favours the jar pack, and would be very sorry to see any change in the present pack of this product.

From Federal Secretary, copy of letter sent by the Federal Secretary to the Director-General of Health, enquiring as to when an up-to-date list will be issued to chemists re Pharmaceutical Benefit matters. Reply stating that as soon as satisfactory arrangements could be made with the printer a reprint will be undertaken.

Mr. Martin said he was of the opinion that a new list should be issued every three months. He felt that this Branch should express dissatisfaction at the lack of information and the manner in which the price lists are being issued. After discussion, Mr. Chater moved that a letter be sent to Federal Office expressing dissatisfaction at the Government's attitude on the issuing of new price lists. Seconded by Mr. Phillips.—Carried.

Mr. Rutter recommended that a remit be forwarded asking that the Federal Council take firmer action to see that closer co-operation is effected between the Guild and the Government—one instance of lack of cohesion being price lists for P.B.A. and P.M.S.. He thought dissatisfaction at the method adopted for the issuing of price alteration and lists should be expressed. Seconded by Mr. Phillips.—Carried.

Mr. Chater moved that the question of registration of the "Gilseal" Design and Trade Mark be also added to the agenda. Seconded by Mr. Martin.—Carried.

Increased dispensing fees for Pharmaceutical Benefits work: Unanimously resolved that a remit be forwarded urging Federal Council to make every endeavour to secure increased dispensing fees for Pharmaceutical Benefits and Pensioner Medical Service dispensing in accordance with basic wage increases, and especially in view of recent big increases in chemists' assistants wages in Queensland.

Federal Director, Pharmaceutical Public Relations Secretariat: (1) Re hospital dispensing, stating a senior official of the Commonwealth Department of Health has recently visited all States in a further attempt to straighten out the negotiations. (2) Re hearing aids. Copy of letter to Sir Earle Page, enquiring whether free provision of hearing aids to pensioners is likely to be made in the near future.

Department of Health and Home Affairs, requesting the State Branch Committee to nominate its representative to the Pharmacy Board, Queensland, for the ensuing three years. Mr. Rutter moved, Mr. Martin seconded, that Mr. C. A. Nichol be reappointed for the three-year term. There being no further nominations, Mr. Nichol was duly re-elected.

From the Editor, "The Australasian Journal of Pharmacy," acknowledging with thanks the appreciative reference of the State Branch Committee in connection with the Brisbane Conference Journal.

Industrial Registrar, advising new wages and definitions which had been agreed on between the Chemists' Assistants' Union and the Guild, and which became operative as from November 26.

Members of the Committee pointed out that the definition of a manager referred to a person who was in charge of a branch pharmacy. It was felt that some clarification was required concerning a relieving manager. What wage should be paid to pharmacists who acted as locums? After discussion it was resolved that it be left in Mr. Rutter's hands to try and secure some clarification on this point.

Mr. J. P. Cusack, advising that he was writing to Macgarratt to ask that firm to clarify the position with regard to the price of Cutter's Vaccine in Queensland.

P.A.T.A., advising that the annual meeting would be held on December 6, 1951, and seeking the names of the Guild's delegates for the ensuing year. Mr. Lenehan said as the P.A.T.A. meeting had taken place prior to this evening's meeting, it was necessary to re-elect Mr. Rutter and Mr. Delahunty. It was resolved that the President's action be endorsed.

Mr. Delahunty reported that he had that morning attended the annual meeting of P.A.T.A. A point of interest was the fact that since the inception of P.A.T.A. there had been only one treasurer, and that person was Mr. R. C. Rutter. At the meeting that day very fine compliments were paid to Mr. Rutter for his work on behalf of P.A.T.A., and he (Mr. Delahunty) moved that appreciation of Mr. Rutter's services to P.A.T.A. be recorded in the minutes. Seconded by Mr. Nolan.—Carried.

Mr. Delahunty said P.A.T.A. was preparing a price book. He felt that the P.A.T.A. had proved a most worth while organisation for Queensland traders, bringing back trade to pharmacy. Today all retailers were charging recognised prices.

Dispensing Fees in Queensland.—The President said the recent large increase in wages to assistants under

QUEENSLAND (Continued)

the Chemists' Assistants' Award, besides various basic wage adjustments, made it necessary to submit again an application to the Prices Commissioner for increased dispensing fees, and he would like the members of the Committee to give some serious consideration as to how this application should be presented.

After lengthy discussion, it was agreed that the members of the Pricing Sub-Committee be authorised to interview a leading firm of cost accountants in the city. This firm was recommended as being highly competent and efficient in preparing the necessary data and statistics and had had considerable experience with the Prices Branch.

Chemists Liaison With Veterinary Board.—Mr. Nolan reported that the Veterinary Board had ruled that no line can be called "Condition Powders." Mr. Nolan said he considered it would be advantageous if the Guild had a liaison between the chemists and the Veterinary Board so that such person could be made conversant with various alterations.

After discussion Mr. Rutter moved that, in view of Mr. Nolan's long association with veterinary matters, he should be appointed liaison between the Guild and the Veterinary Board. Seconded by Mr. Martin.—Carried.

Pharmaceutical Benefits Matters.—Mr. Martin urged that a protest be lodged with Federal Office regarding the lack of notification being given of deletions from the Pharmaceutical Benefits List. He referred to Casydral Powder and Meonine Tablets, which were deleted from the list forthwith without any prior notification.

After discussion it was resolved that this matter be included in the remits from this Branch for consideration at the forthcoming Federal Council meeting.

Seasonal Greetings.—This being the final meeting for the year the President said he desired to extend his personal good wishes for the Xmas season to the members of the Committee, their wives and families. He trusted all would have a very Happy Xmas followed by a good New Year. Mr. Lenehan also conveyed felicitations to the Secretary and staff. Members of the Committee thanked Mr. Lenehan for his good wishes, which they heartily reciprocated.

The meeting terminated at 11 p.m.

Classified Advertisements

The charge for these Advertisements is 2/6 per line, with a minimum of 7/6, payable in advance.

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ANALYTICAL SERVICE, O. A. MENDELSON & CO. (O. A. Mendelsohn, B.Sc., F.R.I.C.), Public Analysts and Consulting Industrial Chemists, 386 Flinders Lane, Melbourne; 35 Grenfell Street, Adelaide; 29 Bligh Street, Sydney; and 74 Eagle Street, Brisbane. Analyses of drugs, cosmetics, foods and general manufactures. Profession discount on fees to pharmacists.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA

PERSONAL and GENERAL

State News

Mr. P. Meegan has been acting as relieving manager for Mr. H. Frearson, of F.S.M., Unley.

Miss C. Teate has been temporarily in charge of the pharmacy conducted by Mr. A. Holloway in Hyde Park.

Mr. J. Grooby has been assisting Mr. L. Sorrell, of St. Marys, and Mr. J. Tiver, of Glenelg.

Mr. E. Plots is now in charge of Minerva Pharmacy, Barmera.

Mr. P. Warnecke has been assisting Mr. A. Holloway, of Hyde Park.

Mr. M. Callaghan has accepted a position in Devonport, Tasmania, and transferred to that State.

Mr. S. Kentish has returned home to Mt. Gambier after his recent success in the final examination and joined the staff of Mr. McConnell of that town.

Mr. G. Bailey, of Carrig-Chemists, Port Augusta, spent his vacation in Adelaide. Mr. N. Carrig returned temporarily to the town to take charge of his pharmacy.

Mr. B. Scrivener has left the Friendly Society Medical Association and accepted a position with Mr. R. Golsach, of Victor Harbour.

Miss Z. Walsh has been on her annual holiday leave from the Department of Pharmacy of the Royal Adelaide Hospital.

Mr. K. Phelps, at Keswick, and Mr. A. Sperber, at Parkside, are now in charge of those branches of the Friendly Society Medical Association.

Mr. G. Townsend has joined the relieving staff of F.S.M.A., and started at the Adelaide shop towards the end of January.

Mr. J. Johnson has gone to Victoria under reciprocal agreements, and will be working in Swan Hill, thus severing his engagement at the Adelaide Hospital.

Mr. D. C. Hill has purchased Gryst's Pharmacy, Stirling West. Mr. Ross Gryst is now managing the main pharmacy in Kent Town.

Mr. P. Warnecke has been acting as manager at G. Woods pharmacy, Rundle St., during the absence of Mr. J. Rhymer.

Mr. E. Kay has been relieving Mr. R. Stafford, of Hamley Bridge, during his annual visit to Adelaide, and has also been at Gryst's, Stirling West.

Mr. B. Hayter has been in charge of the Pharmacy Department of the Parkside Mental Hospital during the absence of Mr. W. Erickson on annual leave.

Mr. J. C. Rowe, from the pharmacy of Mr. J. Porteus, Lenore, W.A., visited Adelaide during Christmas and the weeks immediately following on holiday leave. He expects to return to S.A. during 1952.

Mr. R. Crago has visited Bordertown under engagement to Mr. R. Francis, and has also been in charge of the pharmacy conducted by Mr. R. Bishop at Everard Park.

Mr. F. D. Potts has enrolled in the new fellowship course. It is anticipated that the first series of evening lectures in this course will be on social science. The lecturer, Mr. Trevor Jones, has had wide experience in presenting his subject to groups on both the academic and industrial fields.

ENGAGEMENTS.

The engagement is announced of Irma, youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. A. R. Loechel, Eudunda, to Sydney A., son of Mrs. and the late Mr. S. Downie, Norwood.

Carlleen Margaret, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Foster, of Nailsworth, to Clyde Hedley, son of Mr. and Mrs. G. A. Ward, of Cowandilla.

June Mary, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. D. E. Pritchard, of Toorak Gardens, to John Kingsley, son of Mr. and Mrs. F. K. Everett, also of Toorak Gardens.

The engagement is announced of Betty Lorraine, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. R. M. Adams, of Black Forest, to Lionel, son of Mr. and Mrs. L. H. West, of Tummore.

Congratulations to all.

WEDDINGS.

The wedding of Winsome, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Robertson, of Paradise, to Ronald H., son of Mr. and Mrs. H. Beckinsale, of Westgarth, Victoria, took place on January 7 in Kent Town Methodist Church. After a honeymoon in Melbourne they will live on Ocean Island, Mid-Pacific.

Jury—Scrivener.—The second daughter of Mr. and Mrs. H. R. Jury, of South street, Hectorville, to Bruce, second son of H. G. Scrivener, at Payneham Methodist Church on January 26.

BIRTHS.

Rowe.—On December 22, 1951, at Broken Hill D.H., to Thelma and Tom—a son.

Taylor (nee Tanner).—On December 29, 1951, to Joyce and Ron—a daughter.

Our congratulations.

UNIVERSITY OF ADELAIDE EXAMINATION RESULTS.

The following pharmacists have been successful in passing examinations in various faculties:—

A. E. Bowey, second credit in Inorganic and Physical Chemistry III.

R. H. Fisher; first credit in Zoology I.

A. Bently; passed (unclassified) Fifth year medicine.

F. D. Potts; passed Biology I.

R. N. Taylor; passed Zoology I.

J. C. Beilby; passed second year medicine.

N.U.P.S.A.

The following pharmacists and students attended the Congress of the National Union of Pharmacy Students of Australia held in Sydney during the early days of January:—

Member of the Executive.—Mr. D. Wilson, A.U.A. (delegate to the last two meetings held in Sydney and Adelaide).

Delegates.—Mr. B. Williams, Mr. D. Weedman.

Observers.—Miss B. Payne, Ph.C., Miss Y. Fricker, Mr. J. Flood.

PHARMACIST'S NAME ERASED FROM REGISTER.

At a special meeting of the Pharmacy Board, held on October 22, 1951, an enquiry was conducted concerning alleged unprofessional conduct by Mr. Isaac Michael Matson. The charges arose as a result of charges in the Port Pirie Magistrate's Court.

The Board found that Isaac Michael Matson had been guilty of unprofessional conduct and that the case was a serious one.

The Registration of the said Isaac Michael Matson was cancelled under Section 19 (2) (b).

The said Isaac Michael Matson, was required forthwith to pay the Board's costs and expenses of enquiry into the matters alleged against him and totalling £22/14/-.

ATTEMPT TO EXPORT DRUGS.

Migrant Fined.

A migrant was fined £20 with £6/15/- costs in the Adelaide Police Court on January 17, for having attempted to send a prohibited drug by post to Yugoslavia.

Evidence was given that the defendant, Ivan Petrak,

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POWDERS AND TABLETS

SOUTH AUSTRALIA (Continued)

had attempted to export 26 phials of streptomycin, which is a prohibited export. The streptomycin was lodged in a registered package at the G.P.O., Adelaide, and was marked "baby's plaything." It was addressed to Yugoslavia.

The prosecutor told an official when questioned that he had obtained the drug from a city chemist. He had posted it to a friend suffering from T.B. in Yugoslavia, where the drug was unprocurable.

PRIZE LIST, 1951.

The following prizes for pharmacy students have been announced:—

First Year: A. W. Watts.

Second Year: C. L. Reed.

Third Year: M. G. Ramsey.

Fourth Year (Kodak Prize): P. A. Jacobs.

Obituary.—We regret to report the death of Mr. Thomas Humphrey Cock, at North Adelaide, recently. The late Mr. Cock was a prominent citizen at Moonta, where he lived for 64 years. Mr. Cock was born at Burra 83 years ago and came with his family in 1876 to Moonta. He was apprenticed there to Mr. Guest, an English chemist, and after completing his apprenticeship was employed by A. M. Bickford & Sons Ltd. In 1890 he was appointed manager of Bickford's retail business at Moonta and two years later opened business on his own account. He was a member of the Town Council for a number of years and was Mayor three times. He is survived by a widow and eight children.

ADVERTISING OF DISPENSING SERVICES.

The following circular has been sent to chemists in South Australia by Mr. H. C. Martin, Registrar of the Pharmacy Board of South Australia:—

As you know, a conference of organisations of pharmaceutical chemists representing the profession in all States of the Commonwealth was recently held in Brisbane.

At this conference the following resolution was passed:—

"That this Council is of the opinion that any form of advertising relating to dispensing services except the use of the words 'Dispensing Chemist' and hours of service is inconsistent with proper professional conduct."

I have been directed by the Pharmacy Board to bring this resolution to your notice as an expression of opinion of members of the profession of good repute and competency from the whole of Australia.

The Board thinks that it is desirable as a matter of professional ethics that the provisions of the resolution should be observed, and expects that every member of the profession in this State will do his best to see that it is observed.

FELLOWSHIP OF THE PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY.

The following memorandum has been issued by the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society, following its inauguration of a Fellowship course:—

(a) The Council may grant the distinction of Fellowship as an honorary award to persons whose services to pharmacy have been of outstanding merit.

(b) The Council may elect as Fellows (by examination) members of not less than three years standing who have complied with the conditions prescribed from time to time.

The prescribed conditions, subject to such modifications as the Council shall decide, are as follows:

Unless granted an exemption because of previous academic attainment or other cause, an applicant shall have—

- (1) Attended the lectures in Materia Medica B(510) of The Diploma in Pharmacy of The University of Adelaide and passed a special examination conducted by The Council of the Pharmaceutical Society of S.A.
- (2) Attended the lectures and passed the examination in an approved subject of a University degree or diploma course.
- (3) Attended such other lectures and passed such other examinations as may be prescribed (Social Science and Human Biology for 1952).
- (4) Complied with the following requirements and passed a theoretical examination in Advanced Pharmaceutics:—

(Conditions 1 and 2 above will normally be required to have been complied with before any one of the four sections of study in this subject may be started.)

Section 1 consists of practical exercises required to be carried out in a private laboratory or a retail pharmacy, and entails about 50 hours of practical manipulation exclusive of preliminary study. Most of the exercises are to be selected from an approved list.

Section 2 consists of practical exercises required to be carried out in the pharmacy laboratory jointly conducted by The University of Adelaide and The Pharmaceutical Society of S.A. These exercises are designed to occupy about 100 hours of practical manipulation exclusive of preliminary preparation and study.

Section 3 consists of a systematic course of reading prescribed reference and text books dealing with pharmaceutics, the history of pharmacy, physiology and pharmacology, psychology and sociological problems, and the practice of business technology including chemical engineering.

Section 4 consists of personal visits to factories, laboratories, etc.

A suggested system of study is as follows: That a student comply with conditions 1 and 2 during the academic year following his qualification as a pharmacist, and that he comply with conditions 3 and 4 during the two subsequent academic years.

Details of approved subjects, prescribed courses, and the syllabus for Advanced Pharmaceutics may be perused in the Pharmacy Laboratory.

DEREGISTRATION SOUGHT OF MEDICAL PRACTITIONER.

On November 18 before the Full Court (the Chief Justice, Mr. Justice Reed, and Mr. Justice Abbott) the Medical Board of South Australia moved that the name of Graeme Alvin Robson, of Watson avenue, Rose Park, be removed from the register of medical practitioners.

The application was adjourned indefinitely to enable Robson to apply to the Board for reconsideration. The Court said that the Board should assist it by hearing what Robson had to say, and telling the Court frankly what it thought of it.

The Crown Solicitor (Mr. A. J. Hannan, K.C.) with Mr. J. Marshall for the Board; Mr. J. D. O'Sullivan for Robson.

Grounds of the application were that on August 8, 1951, Robson was convicted of the larceny of drugs valued at 10/- belonging to Reginald Hewgill Hamilton and John William Sangster, legally qualified medical practitioners; and that the Medical Board had deemed Robson to have been guilty of infamous conduct in a professional respect.

In an affidavit filed in the case and referred to by Mr. Hannan, Edmund Britten Jones, President of the Board, said that the Board had expressed the opinion that it was more concerned with the infamous conduct of Robson of substituting water for morphia than the conviction for larceny.

The motion arose out of an offence alleged to have been committed in August and September, 1950, Mr. O'Sullivan said. The conviction was in August, 1951.

Nothing was then done or heard by Robson until last Wednesday evening, when he was served with notice

SOUTH AUSTRALIA (Continued)

of yesterday's application at Gawler, where he now practised. He had not known that the Board was even considering his conduct.

Mr. O'Sullivan asked for an adjournment until next year.

Mr. O'Sullivan said that the allegation of substituting water for morphia would be denied. He referred to affidavits that Robson was not addicted to morphia at the relevant time.

The Chief Justice said that the natural justice of the principle that a man should be heard before being found guilty of unprofessional conduct was manifest.

Mr. Hannan submitted that the Board was a mere informant to the Court.

His Honour said that if it could be proved that Robson was not addicted to morphia the Board might reconsider its report.

His Honour said that the Court could not refer the matter back to the Board, but could accede to Robson's application for adjournment. Robson could then apply to the Board.

Mr. Hannan said that he would facilitate that. He had thought that this Court was the place for any evidence for the practitioner to be submitted.

Concluding, the Chief Justice said: "We do not feel satisfied in our consciences to act on the recommendation of the Board with respect to misconduct without some further enquiry, in view of the affidavits before us."

Mr. O'Sullivan gave Robson's undertaking not to practise until the matter was disposed of by the Court or until he was released from the undertaking by the Board.

At Mr. O'Sullivan's request the Chief Justice said he thought the Board might permit cross-examination of witnesses by counsel.

PHARMACY BOARD

Monthly Meeting

The Pharmacy Board of South Australia met at 25 King William street, Adelaide, on December 12, 1951, at 7.45 p.m.

Present.—Mr. K. S. Porter (President), in the chair, Messrs. B. F. Mildren, D. C. Hill, Walter C. Cotterell, G. L. Burns, E. F. Lipsham, C. A. M. Reid and the Registrar.

Correspondence.—Correspondence has been forwarded to A.J.P., setting out comments on card dealing with Schedules of Dangerous Drugs and Poisons for the P.P. Card Service.

Mr. Porter reported on amendments of the Pharmacy Act and Poisons Act of Tasmania and also on the Schedules of Poisons Act 1928 of Victoria.

Mr. Lipsham reported on Pharmacy Acts 1917-1939, and By-laws from Queensland. The Registrar was directed to obtain sufficient copies for distribution to members of the Board, and Mr. Lipsham undertook to mark the more important clauses for consideration by individual members.

Dealing with the proclamation of a date on which the B.P. should receive official recognition, it was decided that a letter should be forwarded to P.A.A.N.Z., suggesting that it be a recommendation to all States that where questions of Australia-wide interest to pharmacy are involved it would be very helpful if State Pharmacy Boards would refer the matters concerned to P.A.A.N.Z. with a view to seeking the agreement of all States on the matters concerned.

Registration of Aliens.—Correspondence was received from the Pharmacy Board of New Zealand. It was decided that the Registrar should forward a letter setting

out the position in South Australia, and drawing attention to the resolutions passed at the Brisbane Conference.

Relievers.—Mr. R. B. Martin to Mr. K. S. Porter; Mr. R. A. Crago to Mr. W. H. Rowe; Mr. D. F. Moriarty to Mr. K. Wall (assisting); Mrs. W. M. Hunter to Mr. R. H. Evelyn; Mr. A. W. Nicholas to Messrs. E. W. Sullivan and H. W. Gilbert; Mrs. K. V. Read to Mr. W. M. Grove; Mr. R. J. Wilson to Mr. A. P. Walsh; Miss Z. M. Walsh to Mr. A. P. Walsh; Mr. J. C. Norman to Mr. L. J. Folland; Mr. C. E. Finn to Mr. J. W. Bird; Mr. D. C. Hill to Messrs. H. B. Miller and G. W. Spencer; Mr. P. Meegan to Mr. H. T. Frearson; Miss C. M. Teate to Mr. A. C. Holloway; Mr. J. D. Grooby to Messrs. L. M. Sorrell and J. W. Tiver.

Inspectors' Reports.—Reporting 27 visits.

Correspondence has been forwarded to all State Pharmacy Boards advising the cancellation of the registration in South Australia of Mr. Isaac Michael Matson.

Finance.—Statement for the month of November was submitted and adopted, and accounts totalling £16/10/4 were passed for payment.

Practising Certificates.—Applications were received and approved from Messrs. L. A. Lever, K. G. Phelps, B. A. Scrivener and P. G. Warnecke.

Apprentices: Galenicals.—Sub-committee reported, and it was decided that letters should be sent to apprentices dealing with the matter of unsatisfactory Galenicals, and requiring such students to meet the President and a member of the Board for discussion.

National Service Training.—Registrar reported on discussions with the Chief Inspector of Factories and Steam Boilers and also on a conference with representatives of the Department of Labour and National Service.

Letter was forwarded to a registered chemist advising that the application for the transfer of the apprenticeship cannot be granted until all essential equipment for training of apprentices is installed.

Copies of indentures received from four apprentices for noting of completion. Registrar was authorised to complete such indentures in accordance with the regulations.

Registration of Premises.—Applications were received and noted from Messrs. W. M. Grove, P. J. Cox and E. A. Plotz.

The Registrar was directed to forward a letter to a registered chemist drawing his attention to the requirements of the Pharmacy Act wherein it is set out that there should be painted or affixed in a conspicuous position in letters easily legible on the outside of the shop or place of business the name of the proprietor, and in a case where the proprietor is not the person supervising the shop or place of business, the name of that person also.

Changes of Addresses.—Mr. P. Meegan to 88 Hall street, Semaphore; Mr. D. C. Rohrig to Redford street, Vale Park, North Walkerville.

Essential Equipment For Training of Apprentices.—Reports were submitted to the Board and appropriate action taken.

Labels.—Mr. Cotterell reported that he had interviewed a registered chemist in connection with the correct labelling of bottles, and was satisfied that the failure to indicate clearly the address of the premises at which the medicine had been dispensed was due to an oversight and that the matter would receive proper attention in the future.

Christmas Greetings.—The President extended to all members of the Board and their families, and to the Registrar and members of the staff, every good wish for the Christmas season and happiness in the New Year. The President paid special tribute to the Registrar and staff for the co-operation received during the past year. Mr. Burns, on behalf of the members of the Board, thanked Mr. Porter for his good wishes, and extended to Mr. and Mrs. Porter best wishes for the festive season and the New Year.

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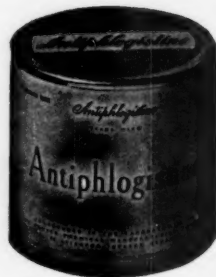
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SOUTH AUSTRALIA (Continued)

PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY

Council Meeting

The Council of the Pharmaceutical Society of South Australia met at the home of Mr. J. D. Garrett, 198 Napier terrace, Unley Park, on December 4, 1951, at 7.45 p.m.

Present.—Mr. J. D. Garrett (President) in the chair, Messrs. K. S. Porter, Walter C. Cotterell, E. F. Lipsham, J. D. Duncan, V. L. Mitchell and the Secretary.

Owing to illness, Mr. Holloway was absent from the meeting, and it was decided that a letter of good wishes should be sent to Mr. Holloway, expressing the hope for a quick and complete recovery in health.

Reciprocal Membership.—As this matter is to come before the full meeting of the Federal Council, it was decided that further consideration be deferred.

Correspondence.—Mr. Porter submitted a report on the Dangerous Drugs Act 1951, Chapter 48, and Amendment to Dangerous Drugs Regulations received from Great Britain.

Letter was received from P.A.A.N.Z., enclosing circulars in connection with Science Congress, to be held in Sydney in August, 1952.

Pharmaceutico-Medical Liaison Committee.—Secretary was directed to write again to P.A.A.N.Z., asking for information on the discussion which took place at a meeting of D.A.T.C., held recently in Sydney, dealing with the subject of Standard Packaging.

It was decided that a letter should be forwarded to Mr. Callister, asking him to bring the matter of standard size tablets before the B.P. Revision Committee.

Copies of the minutes of recent combined meeting of members of medical and pharmaceutical professions have been forwarded to all States.

Advertising.—Messrs. Garrett and Cotterell reported that they had conferred with a member dealing with the matter of advertising and were hopeful that the member concerned would meet the requirements of the Council.

Finance.—Statement for the month of November was submitted and adopted, and accounts totalling £510/17/3 were passed for payment.

Students.—Routine matters dealt with.

Fellowship Course.—Five applications have been received for admission to the Fellowship Course in 1952. Mr. K. D. Johnson, who is to deliver the lectures on Human Biology, with particular reference to the part played by natural and synthetic drugs, submitted a draft syllabus, which was approved.

Christmas Greetings.—Mr. Porter, on behalf of the members of the Council, expressed to the President and his family every good wish for the Christmas season, and for a happy and successful New Year. Mr. Garrett reciprocated the expression of good wishes.

January Meeting of the Council.

The Council of the Pharmaceutical Society of South Australia met at 25 King William street, Adelaide, on January 8, at 7.45 p.m.

Present.—Mr. J. D. Garrett (President) in the chair, Messrs. K. S. Porter, Walter C. Cotterell, E. F. Lipsham and the Secretary.

Finance.—Statement for the month of December was submitted and adopted, and accounts totalling £1611/13/4 were passed for payment.

Amendment to Constitution and Rules.—The Secretary read the notice of motion for submission at the half yearly general meeting, and which reads as follows:—

"That Rule 7 (1) be amended by deleting the figure '12/2/-' in line one and inserting in lieu thereof the figures '13/3/-'."

Membership.—Applications were received and approved from Misses A. C. Chapman, K. W. Lynas, Messrs. D. B. Goscombe, R. Hole, P. A. Jacobs, F. S. Kentish, D. A. Parsons, K. G. Phelps, B. J. Richards, A. L. Sperber, B. E. Webber and P. G. Warnecke.

Students: Pharmaceutical Education.—Letter from Pharmaceutical Society of Victoria, forwarding resolutions passed at meeting of Victorian Tripartite Committee. It was resolved that the Pharmaceutical Society of Victoria be advised that this Council accepts with pleasure the invitation to attend a conference on the subject of Pharmaceutical Education, and that Messrs. E. F. Lipsham and K. S. Porter would be the representatives from South Australia.

Letters of congratulations were sent to students who had recently completed their final examinations.

Student Prizes.—On the report of the examiners the following awards were made: 1st year, R. N. Watts; 2nd year, C. L. Reid; 3rd year, M. G. Ramsey; Kodak Prize, P. A. Jacobs; Gold Metal, no award.

Conference.—Circulars with reference to Section "O" of Science Conference to be held in August, 1952, have been circularised to interested members.

Fellowship Course.—Application was received and accepted from Mr. F. D. Potts, this being the sixth application received for inclusion in the course for 1952.

Half-yearly Meeting.—The half-yearly meeting is to be held at the 5DN Auditorium, Gawler Place, Adelaide, on Monday, February 18, 1952, at 8 p.m. After the conclusion of the formal business several short talks on matters of interest to pharmacists will be given.

THE GUILD

S.B.C. Meeting

The State Branch Committee of the South Australian Branch of the Guild met at 195 Victoria Square, Adelaide, on January 14, at 7.45 p.m.

Present.—Messrs. J. D. Garrett, Walter C. Cotterell, R. G. Shetliffe, G. K. F. Scott, H. G. Collyer, E. L. Miller, A. A. Russell, and the Secretary.

In the absence of the President, Mr. V. L. Mitchell, the Vice-President, Mr. J. D. Garrett, took the Chair.

New Members.—Fisk's Pharmacy was admitted to membership by transfer from D. K. R. Cock.

Mr. D. K. R. Cock was admitted to membership for the half-year terminating 30/6/52.

Notification was given of Mr. R. B. Martin, of the Burra, opening a branch shop at Torrens Road, Eowden.

Correspondence: Federal Office.—Telegram re Federal Council Meeting. The Secretary reported that this matter had been taken up with the Federal Delegate and attended to.

Federal Delegate's Report.—The Federal Delegate (Mr. Walter C. Cotterell) gave a general resume on the next Federal Council Meeting, Release of drugs from P.B.A. Lists, Pensioners' Medical Service, and goods for averaging and dispensing fees thereunder, D.D. Regulations, Charges on containers, such as six and eight-ounce bottles, Review of P.B.A. Agreement with Chemists, N.S.W. estimated expenditure, Future subscription fees. The delegate was thanked accordingly.

Pricing Officers' Report.—The Pricing Officer (Mr. J. D. Garrett) gave the usual notification in regard to variation of prices. He mentioned that he would be attending the Pricing Officers' Conference to be held later this month, and would bring forward any matter that the Committee desired, such as broken quantities of Liquid Ethicals compounded, prices of lines applicable to South Australia only, such as Adelaide Hospital Formulary, and over-the-counter prices for household drugs.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA (Continued)

Financial.—The Financial Statement was presented and approved, and accounts totalling £62/13/- were passed for payment.

General Business.—Correspondence from S.A. Branch Solicitors.—The matter contained therein was discussed in detail and handed to the Federal Delegate to take up at the Federal Council Meeting.

Letter re S.B.C. Visit to Clare.—It was resolved that the State Branch Committee would hold a meeting of country chemists at Clare, on Sunday, February 10, and would ask the members from Clare, Riverton, Bala-klava, Eudunda, Kapunda, Snowtown, Burra, Laura and Hamley Bridge to have dinner with them in Clare on that day.

Federal Council Meeting.—The agenda was dealt with in the Federal Delegate's Report.

Members Advertising Free Medicine Dispensing.—This matter to be remitted until next meeting.

Re Kwell's.—It was suggested that the Secretary put another article in the next "Gileseal News."

Re Methylated Spirits.—The Secretary to ascertain from the Excise Department if members can get this commodity through both wholesale houses. The Secretary would ascertain from the manager of the Colonial Sugar Refinery the possibility of members getting adequate supplies.

The Federal Delegate reported that he had taken the question of the shortage of Aspirin up with the Federal President.

The Secretary to enquire into the process of closing chemist shops on Saturday or Sunday evenings.

The meeting closed.

BRITISH COMMONWEALTH INDEX OF SCIENTIFIC TRANSLATIONS

The British Commonwealth of Nations Scientific Liaison Offices in London have started a Commonwealth index of scientific translations. Each of the Commonwealth countries has or will have an agency which is to maintain a central index of translations into English of published scientific papers, reports and journal articles which have been made by various organisations within the Commonwealth. Each agency collects details of translations made by the organisations in its own country that are co-operating in the scheme. The information is then passed on to the British Commonwealth of Nations Scientific Liaison Offices, London, where index cards are prepared and sent out to the agencies within the Commonwealth.

The Australian agency for this index is the Information Service, Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation, 314 Albert street, East Melbourne, C.2, Victoria.

Persons in Australia wishing to know if a certain translation is available should apply to the Senior Information Officer at the above address.

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IMPRESSIONS OF NEW SOUTH WALES PHARMACY

J. D. GERONDIS

(From "The Pharmaceutical Journal of New Zealand," November 1, 1951.)

The first thing a visitor from New Zealand would notice about the pharmacies in Sydney would be their neat appearance. Practically all city and suburban pharmacies have been "modernised," and in the city itself there are several imposing shops which have lost nothing of their professional appearance in changing from the old to the new. Backless windows are very popular and, generally speaking, the window displays are cleverly designed with an idea to attract attention. By this, I mean that the style of window dressing usually employed in New Zealand is not followed here. Very few pharmacies have their windows cluttered up by empty cartons and showcards, an unfortunate trade mark of New Zealand pharmacy.

The hours of business worked would be of interest to N.Z. pharmacies. Pharmacies must close by 7 p.m. on week nights, though most close at 6 p.m. On Saturdays and Sundays this restriction does not apply and pharmacies may open when they like. All shops open on Saturday mornings and most of them open again on Saturday afternoons and for periods of up to seven hours on Sundays.

The most marked difference between Australian and New Zealand pharmacy appears to be in the ratio of prescription business to shop trade. Though the prescription business varies from suburb to suburb, it is fairly obvious that the shop trade is a much more lucrative source than the dispensary. The type of dispensing also varies. Local drug houses make several preparations, such as vitamin mixtures, iron tonics, cough mixtures containing heroin, sedatives, alkaline powders, most of which seem to find favour with prescribers, who generally stick to these remedies in their prescriptions. Without fear of contradiction, I venture to say that the number of prescriptions written by doctors which require compounding is extremely small when compared with the huge number which call for proprietaries. At the present time the schemes providing for free medicines in Australia are:—

(1) The Pharmaceutical Benefits Act, which permits the patient to receive "life-saving drugs," listed in a schedule—free, on presenting a prescription and duplicate to a chemist. "Life-saving drugs" include Aureomycin, Chloromycetin, Sulpha drugs, Penicillin, Ergotamine, Tartrate, Morphine, Thyroid and liquid liver extract.

(2) The Pensioners' Medical Scheme, which provides with free medicines listed in a special Pensioners' Medical Formulary, also any drug in the B.P. and addendum.

(3) Repatriation Prescriptions. Persons who have been permanently disabled by war injuries or suffer from complaints which trace back to an injury sustained while serving in the Armed Forces, are entitled to free medicines if the prescription is written on a special form, in duplicate. They may receive such things as Akta-Vite, cotton wool, gauze or any proprietary the doctor may order.

These different schemes and their resultant clerical work should make the N.Z. pharmacists feel well contented with their relatively simple Social Security scheme. Another point of interest is that in N.S.W., phenobarb and all other preparations of barbituric acid are classified as Dangerous Drugs, while codeine phos. is not. Think of all the O.D. entries a N.Z. pharmacist would have to make if this law was in force in N.Z.

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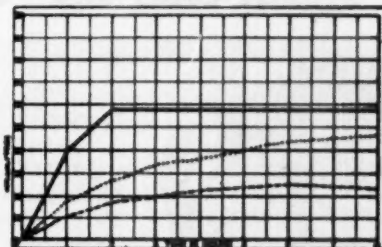
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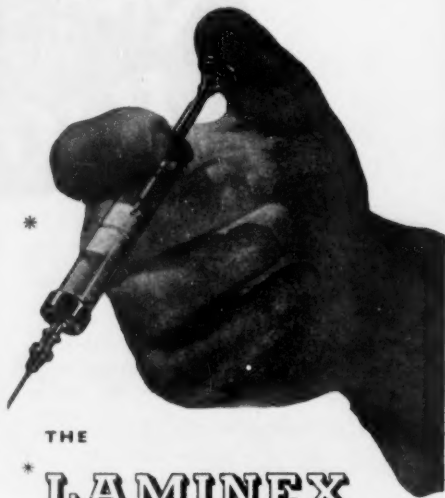
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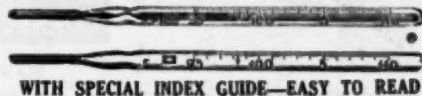
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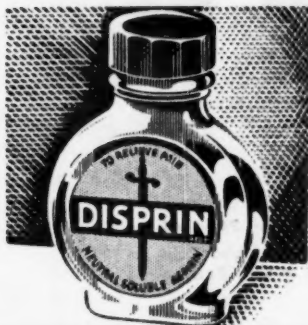


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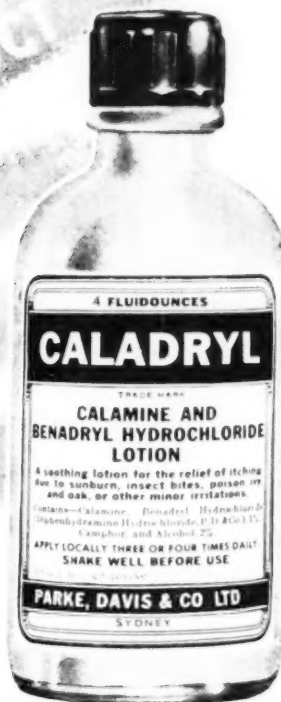
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